FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 075 *17 April 1984*

BULGARIA

Committee Urges Adherence to Olympic Charter C 1
Zhivkov: Remove Obstacles to Arms Negotiations C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Apr]
Mladenov Stresses Nuclear Threat to World Peace C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Apr]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jakes Talks With USSR Deputy Trade Minister D 1
Rohlicek Meets Gordeyev D 1
State Bank Chief Leaves for Moscow Conference D 1
SED's Mittag Concludes 2-Day Working Visit D 1
Joint Economic Commission With Poland Meets D 1
Leaders Discuss Mideast With PLO's Qaddumi D 2
Husak Greets Al-Asad on Syria's National Day D 2
Husak Condolences on Tanzanian Premier's Death D 2
Thai, PRC Raids on Kampuchea, SRV Condemned D 2
[Topolansky in Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Apr]
Prague Bishop Protests Article Attacking Pope D 4
[Vatican City]
Pacifist, Communist Views on Nature of War D 5
[Oborny in RUDE PRAVO 13 Apr]
CPCZ Meeting Focuses on Party, Economic Tasks D 9
Shcherbitskiy's Book on Progress Reviewed D 9
[RUDE PRAVO 13 Apr]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Beil in London for Government, Business Talks E 1
Former Citizens Face Adjustment Problems in FRG E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Apr]
Allies' Laws Raise Doubts on W. Berlin's Freedom E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Apr]
SWAPO's Nujoma Receives Deputy Foreign Minister E 2
Koenig Meets Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister E 2
Rauchfuss Meets Angolan Minister of Planning E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Mar/1 Apr]
Hawatimah-Led DFLP Delegation Ends Visit E 3
Leaders' Election Greetings to USSR Counterparts E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Apr]
Briefs: Greek Envoy's Farewell Visit E 3

HUNGARY

Gromyko Arrives 17 April on Official Visit F 1
MSZMP's Kotai Discusses Relations With USSR F 1
Olympic National Chairman on Summer Games F 3
MTI Summarizes Vatican Delegation Visit F 3

Szuros, Varkonyi Attend CSSR Embassy Meeting F 4
Kadar Speaks With U.S. Doctor on Nuclear Danger F 4
Council of Ministers Hears Report on Agriculture F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 12 Apr]
MSZMP to Debate Foreign Issues, Economic Report F 4

POLAND

U.S. Daily Omits Jaruzelski Trade Union Comments G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 12 Apr]
Outrageous Censorship G 2
Leaders' Greetings to Chernenko on Appointment G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 12 Apr]
Siwicki Congratulates Ustinov on Reappointment G 3
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 14/15 Apr]
Siwicki-Led Delegation To Visit USSR 17 April G 3
USSR Treaty Anniversary Celebrations in Moscow G 3
First Quarter Imports From USSR Exceed Plan G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Apr]
Under Secretary Discusses PRC Trade in Beijing G 5
PZPR Commission Debates Economic Integration G 5
Urban on Meeting Church Needs, Election Boycott G 5
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 9 Apr]
Rakowski Answers Students' Questions on Economy G 8
1st Quarter Trade Data Permit Cautious Optimism G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Apr]
Militia General Outlines Main Economic Crimes G 9
TV Producer on Faith Diversity, Catholic Church G 9
Zielona Gora Voivoda, Bishop Hold Talks G 11
PRON Lectures Lay Catholics on Social Teachings G 11

ROMANIA

Constantin Meets Kim Il-song, Conveys Greeting H 1
Birthday Message H 1
[SCINTEIA 15 Apr]
Ceausescu Receives Netherlands Foreign Minister H 1
Joint Statement on Dascalescu Visit to Iraq H 2
[SCINTEIA 12 Apr]

YUGOSLAVIA

Lunch, Dinner Toasts During Ceausescu's Visit I 1
Ceausescu: New Economic Order I 1
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 13 Apr]
Spiljak: Common Targets I 3
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 13 Apr]
Ceausescu: Must Halt Arms Race I 4
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 13 Apr]
Markovic: Joint Actions I 6
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 13 Apr]
USSR's Antonov at CEMA Machine-Building Meeting I 7
Holds Talks With Srebric I 7
Antonov Visits Factories I 7
Bulgaria's Bozhinov Attends I 8
Markovic Receives PRC Youth League Delegation I 8
Dragan, Delegation Attend Conference in Iraq I 8
[cross-reference]

SAWP Group Leaves for Hungary Cooperation Talks I 8
Planinc Address on Lifting Price Freeze I 9
Economists Polled on Stabilization Program I 9
National Defense Council on All-People's Defense I 10
Markovic Speech at Belgrade LC Meeting I 10
Briefs: Romanian Minister, Serbian Premier Talk I 12

COMMITTEE URGES ADHERENCE TO OLYMPIC CHARTER

AU131926 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Olympic Committee and the sport public in Blugaria have the right and obligation to urge the strict observance of the Olympic ideals, spirit and regulations during the preparations for the games, reads an appeal by the Bulgarian Olympic Committee prompted by the abnormal situation being created in the U.S.A. on the eve of the games. Stress is laid in the appeal addressed to the International Olympic Committee [IOC], the National Olympic Committees [NOC], and the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee [LAOOC], on the countless violations of the requirements laid down in the Olympic Charter.

It is pointed out that already from the very beginning the Los Angeles games will be seized with total commercialization. While unilaterally breaking a number of terms and conditions of the charter, the LAOOC is laying down conditions to the NOC, which are unreal and contradictory to the charter. The unprecedented demand that the lists and the Olympic indentification cards are presented also at the U.S. embassies means that not the LAOOC but the U.S. Administration will determine who will attend the games. Contrary to the Olympic Charter, the preparations for the games is being accompanied by a spreading anti-Olympic campaign by various reactionary, political, emigrant or religious groupings. With the consent and participation of the federal, state and local authorities, the hostile acts aimed against socialist and other countries are getting even more frequent in California and elsewhere in the U.S.A.

Instead of employing all possible means at its disposal to fight, including adequate information to the IOC and the international Olympic public, the LAOCC is assuming the pose as a passive observer. Its official representatives are making statements on the impossibility to avoid demonstrations which break the inviolable rights of the Olympic athletes, their peace, security, and dignity. Moreover, places for such acts have already been appointed.

Incompatible with the requirements of the Olympic Charter are also the attempts by the NOC of the United States at accrediting the representatives of the radio-stations of "Liberty" and "Free Europe," the anti-socialist orientation of which is universally known.

The well-grounded question arises to the NOC, LAOOC, and the U.S. authorities: Will the spirit and letter of the Olympic Charter be kept? In view of the little time left till the games, the Bulgarian Olympic Committee agrees with the proposal of the NOC of the USSR from urgent study of the problems arisen and convening an extraordinary meeting of the IOC Executive Committee and taking crucial measures ensuring the normal organization of the games observing the Olympic Charter.

ZHIVKOV: REMOVE OBSTACLES TO ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

AU161426 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 84 p 1

["Response of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, to the appeal of the socialist, social democratic and labor parties, members of the Socialist International"]

[Text] I highly value the timely appeal of the representatives of the socialist, social democratic, and labor parties, members of the Socialist International, to the heads of state of the countries which are participants in the CSCE.

I share the well-founded concern expressed in the appeal about the deterioration of the international situation and the intensifying arms race, which increases the danger of a nuclear war.

The deployment of new U.S. nuclear means in some West European countries, and the attempts to undermine the military-strategic balance, undermine confidence among nations and the basis for negotiating on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, as well as on the issues of general disarmament. These attempts must be stopped and the obstacles to resuming the negotiations removed. What is necessary is an honest, businesslike, and constructive dialogue for reaching concrete agreements while strictly observing the principles of equlaity and equal security.

The policy of confrontation does not serve the interests of peace. The dangerous arms race must stop and there must be a change toward detente. The Stockholm conference offers such possibilities. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, has the necessary political will and determination to cooperate for adopting active measures at the Stockholm conference for strengthening confidence in the political and military spheres.

In the name of the common goal -- the prevention of a nuclear war -- we are ready also in the future to develop a dialogue and cooperation with the Socialist International and its members, and with all states and political and public forces that are actively workin for protecting world peace.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

MLADENOV STRESSES NUCLEAR THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

AU170806 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 84 p 7

[Report on speech by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at 12 April dinner in Paris given in his honor by Claude Cheysson, France's minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] In his toast, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, stressed the feelings of sincere sympathy and deep respect of the Bulgarians toward the French people, and the great contribution of France to world civilization.

Without dwelling on historical details, he said, I would like to stress that the friendship between our peoples can be measured by centuries. Indeed, this was said by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, during his visit to France in 1966, which gave a great impetus to Bulgarian-French relations and facilitated their present good state.

Further on the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs stressed that, as was corroborated during the talks with his French colleague, satisfactory political contacts have been established between the two countries. There are prospects in economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and the cultural exchange is rich and versatile. Petur Mladenov stressed that there are possibilities of increasing cooperation and using it more rationally in the interest of our peoples.

Dwelling on the international situation, Petur Mladenov pointed out that never since World War II has the danger to peace on our planet been so tangible and real. The warm breeze of Helsinki was blown away by the storm of the arms race. Now nuclear death, hidden in underground silos, floating in the world ocean, and flying in the air, endangers not only the spiritual and material values created during thousands of years, but also life itself on the planet and the future of mankind.

The positions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the cardinal problems of our dangerous time are well known, declared the Bulgarian foreign minister. We and the other countries of the socialist community have repeatedly and most constructively made responsible proposals for stopping the arms race and strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world.

Unfortunately, the assurances to work toward a dialogue with us have been refuted by practical deeds in exactly the opposite direction. We think that now peace rests on a balance of power, Minister Petur Mladenov declared, and therefore we support the preservation of the military-strategic balance. The problem is to bring it to the lowest possible level.

The situation today is complex, but we think that just as in the past political sense defeated political blindness, so it will prevail today. This can happen only through a sincere and constructive dialogue for searching for mutually acceptable solutions while observing the principle of equality and equal security. This principle is the only "condition" that applies to all negotiations, including those in Vienna and the Stockholm conference, in which we have high hopes for restoring international confidence. Concluding a treaty on the nonuse of forces and maintaining peaceful relations, as well as relinguishing the first use of nuclear weapons, could have been of great significance for strengthening confidence among states.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs directed the attention of his French colleague to one concrete aspect of Bulgarian foreign policy, namely, its Balkan policy. He stressed Bulgaria's willingness to see the triumph of the principles of equal and mutually beneficial and good-neighborly cooperation in the Balkans. Quoting the words of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, that "never in its 1,300-year history has Bulgaria had better relations with its neighbors," Petur Mladenov recalled the proposal of the first Bulgarian state leader to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, an issue on which talks have already begun, as well as to sign bilateral agreements with the neighboring countries, including a code on good-neighborly relations.

The implementation of these proposals would be not only in the interest of the Balkan peoples, but also a contribution to reaching a climate of confidence and security on the European Continent, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs stated in the conclusion.

Finally he proposed a toast to Francois Mitterrand, French president, to his French colleague Claude Cheysson, and to the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and French peoples.

JAKES TALKS WITH USSR DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

LD161737 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has received Boris Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union. In a friendly talk they discussed the fulfillment of agreed deliveries of consumer goods to the Soviet Union this year and improvement in their quality. They also spoke about ensuring deliveries for 1985.

Rohlicek Meets Gordeyev

LD170609 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal prime minister, met Boris Gordeyev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, in Prague today. They discussed mutual exchange of goods and particularly the quality of consumer goods supplied to the Soviet Union.

STATE BANK CHIEF LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CONFERENCE

LD161222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Jan Stejskal, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, left for Moscow today to attend the 59th session of the Bank Council of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the 36th session of the Bank Council of the International Investment Bank.

SED'S MITTAG CONCLUDES 2-DAY WORKING VISIT

LD161815 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, ended his brief working visit to Czechoslovakia today and left for the GDR. During his 2-day stay he visited the 15th International Consumer Goods Trade Fair in Brno and met with Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. During their talks both comrades assessed the current level of economic, scientific, technological and trade coopration, which enables both countries to speed up the development of their economies. They concurred all the prerequisites to intensify and develop it further exist.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH POLAND MEETS

LD162152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The 21st session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation opened in Prague today. The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal premier, and the Polish side by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The main point on the agenda is the detailing of the conclusions adopted during the talks of the highest party and state representatives of both countries in Poland at the end of 1983. The development of mutual cooperation in the next period will concern above all some branches of engineering production, the exchange of scientific-technological findings, and other spheres.

LEADERS DISCUSS MIDEAST WITH PLO'S QADDUMI

LD162055 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member and Secretary Vasil Bilak received here Monday Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Political Department, who is on a private visit in Czechoslovakia. They exchanged views on the present development in the world and especially in the Middle East.

Faruq Qaddumi informed Vasil Bilak of the topical tasks of the PLO. The Czechoslovak Communist Party official voiced solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people and reiterated Czechoslovakia's permanent support for a just settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Faruq Qaddumi was later received by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. They reviewed the Middle East developments and discussed the further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and the PLO.

HUSAK GREETS AL-ASAD ON SYRIA'S NATIONAL DAY

LD162158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and Syrian president, on the Syrian Arab Republic's national day. The telegram praises the results achieved by the Syrian people under the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party in the construction of the country, Syria's role in the fight against the imperialist-Zionist plot, and for a peaceful solution of the Near East crisis. The telegram also expresses the conviction that the Czechoslovak-Syrian relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity will successfully continue to develop and deepen. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has also contratulated 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, premier of the Syrian Arab Republic, on his country's national day.

HUSAK CONDOLENCES ON TANZANIAN PREMIER'S DEATH

LD162155 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of condolences to Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on the death of Prime Minister Edward Sokoine.

THAI, PRC RAIDS ON KAMPUCHEA, SRV CONDEMNED

AU161429 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Apr 84 p 7

[Jan Topolansky article in the "Word on Events" column: "Contexts"]

[Text] Disconcerting reports about bloody incidents on the Vietnamese-Chinese and Kampuchean-Thai borders are again arriving from Indochina. The civilian population is among the victims; heavy artillery is causing extensive material damage. Thai aircraft are penetrating Kampuchean airspace, and the Chinese Army is destroying Vietnamese schools, hospitals, and villages.

It is not so long ago that we wrote about the journey of Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, to Indonesia and Australia (Nguyen Co Thach also had to visit at the same time Thailand, but because of illness he could not go on to Bangkok). His journey was an important watershed in the relations of the socialist Indochinese countries vis-a-vis the ASEAN states (to which Indonesia and Thailand belong). Washington is striving to transform these states into a military bloc, and to completely subordinate them to its military-strategic objectives in Southeast Asia, aimed not only against Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos, but also against the Soviet Union and other countries implementing a peace-loving policy. However, the Indochinese countries are untiringly exposing this malevolent U.S. policy and are striving to establish friendly relations with all states in the region, and to coexist with them on the principles of equality and mutual advantageousness. As regards the Vietnamese-Indonesian talks, considerable progress has been achieved in that respect.

Australia, which is close to Southeast Asia geographically and economically, is also not interested -- the same as Socialist Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- in fanning unrest or conflicts. The Australian Government has even stressed that the key to resolving the situation in the region is liquidating the Pol Potists, who in the course of their rule of terror at the end of the seventies murdered more than 3 million Kampuchean citizens, and are now launching armed attacks on the People's Republic of Kampuchea from Thai territory.

The development of the situation following the Nguyen Co Thach journey and his talks, which have shown that peace and good-neighborly relations can be established in Southeast Asia, has evoked dislike in Washington. John Wickham, the chief of staff of U.S. ground forces, immediately left for Bangkok and declared there that the United States will provide "all-round support" to the Thai Army, and at the same time paid a visit to the region bordering with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, where the bases of the Pol Potist Khmer gangs are located. When the Kampuchean and Vietnamese troops launched a successful counteroffensive against the Pol Potists, the Thai Army, with artillery support, even penetrated the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and shelled several sites there. However, a determined attack by detachments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the SRV thwarted the Pol Potists' attempt to penetrate the Kampuchean interior.

At that moment another ill-wisher, one that is generally interested in the situation in Indochina and in Southeast Asia becoming still more complicated, emerged: The Chinese Army attacked Vietnam's border regions. This was the reaction to the palpable defeat which the Pol Potists suffered in the Kampuchean border area. In years past, Beijing attacked the border regions of the SRV many times, but the current PRC reaction is especially sharp. This is, at the same time, attested to by the fact that the operations of the Thai and Chinese sides were planned beforehand, and are being realized with the intention of complicating the process of normalization in Southeast Asia.

However, the Indochinese countries will not let themselves be intimidated by these actions, or diverted from the path aimed at seeking peace in the region. Their endeavor is supported by the socialist countries and an increasing number of states on all continents. This was also affirmed by the recent journey of Kampuchean Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen to several African countries.

PRAGUE BISHOP PROTESTS ARTICLE ATTACKING POPE

LD152139 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] An open letter from Cardinal Tomasek:

The French news agency AFP carries a report on a protest by Cardinal Tomasek at the recent violent attack of TRIBUNA on John Paul II. Cardinal Tomasek, the archbishop of Prague, has written to the ideological weekly of the CPCZ Central Committee a very concise letter in which he protests the violent attack on John Paul II published in TRIBUNA on 28th March. In the letter he writes the following:

In the 13th issue of your weekly, TRIBUNA, dated 28 March 1984, you published an article by Mr Richard Najman entitled "The Devil's Hoof of Clerical Anti-Communism" [Tertovo Kopytko Klerikalniho Antikomunismu"]. This article contains a number of untruths and subjective distortions of the activity of the Church and the pope in the recent period. Most of the insults in the article, however, are directed at the head of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, who is described in your article as one of the most reactionary popes of this century.

I have known the present Holy Father personally very well since the beginning of the Second Vatican Council in 1962, writes Cardinal Tomasek. Since his election as head of the Catholic Church, I have had a personal meeting with him each year. John Paul II is decidedly not an absolute monarch, as the author of that article writes, basing his information on some source in Rome. During the 21 years in which I have been in personal contact with him, I have discovered him to be a man of immense nobility, a human, wise, and always consistent man. Hatred and ingrained anticommunism, as the author writes his article, are totally alien to him. His deeply human attitudes come to the fore on every occasion, whether during his audiences or on pastoral visits, on his journeys abroad or in his personal contacts. We cannot forsee the judgement of history, but even now it is possible to declare that John Paul II will one day be generally acknowledged as a great humanist, as a defender of the inalienable rights of man, and as one of the great pontiffs of history.

The insults against the head of the Church in your article offended all of us, the millions of believing citizens who are honestly working to build our state, and the fact that believers in general do not read your weekly does not alter the situation at all.

I am writing to you because it is my duty,was the supreme representative of the Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia. It would be pointless to polemicize about individual statements in your artilce, but the fact that atheism is the current ideology in Czechoslovakia gives no one the right to denigrate and insult those who have a different ideological orientation. The author of your article, your editorial board, and everyone who lent the article their support or approved it are mistaken if they presume that in this way they are making an effective contribution to improving personal and international relations, and to reducing tension, which is the permanent basis of the policy of the Czechoslovak Government, as was recently claimed by Doctor Lubomir Strougal, the prime minister, in the National Assembly. Indeed, the author of your article commits a number of violations of international agreements on human freedoms and respect for the rights of others, which Czechoslovakia has signed and ratified, as well as against the Constitution and numerous paragraphs of the Czechoslovak Penal and Civic Code.

Your editorial board knows that it will not be punished for its activity under law. Moral responsibility, however, remains valid for you also. Violating the law will not remain without consequences either for your collective, or for you personally. By your unobjective demagogy, you render a disservice to mutual understanding and world peace, for which, in other circumstances, you strive so earnestly.

Lasting peace can come about only through justice for all people, including believers. I have written this letter with the intention of preventing a deterioration of relations between the Vatican and Czechoslovakia. That is the text of the protest letter by the archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Tomasek.

PACIFIST, COMMUNIST VIEWS ON NATURE OF WAR

AU161324 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Josef Oborny, doctor of philosophy and candidate of sciences, of the Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy in Bratislava: "Communists and Pacifists: The Peace Movement and the Understanding of the issue of War and Peace"; uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Text] THE SOCIALIST STATES AND THE COMMUNISTS ARE THE MOST ACTIVE AND CONSISTENT FIGHTERS AGAINST WAR AND FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE. THE PRESERVATION OF THE STATE OF PEACE IN EUROPE DURING THE POSTWAR YEARS GOES MAINLY TO THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTRIES OF REAL SOCIALISM. THIS WAS THE RESULT OF THE PEACE POLICY PURSUED BY THESE COUNTRIES, THE RESULT OF THEIR ECONOMIC STRENGTH AND INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY. HOWEVER, THE COMMUNISTS HAVE NEVER CLAIMED A MONOPOLY IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE. THE HOLDERS OF OTHER WORLD OUTLOOKS AND POLITICAL ORIENTATIONS ARE ALSO PLAYING A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND FOR AVERTING WAR.

If we assess the structure of the world peace forces, we find considerable differences and even contradictions in the ideological and world outlook stances that form the basis of the activity and attitudes of the individual elements of this world movement toward the threat of nuclear war as the most significant issue of the present. The Marxist-Leninist parties frankly and honesty express this fact in their dialogue with their allies in the struggle for peace and against war without, however, overrating this fact in the current historical situation.

Two Main Groups

In today's peace and antiwar movement, one can, if one simplifies things somewhat, essentially distinguish two main groups -- communists and pacifists.

The two groups also have their own, internal, more or less striking differentiation. The communist component of the peace movement is basically united. The pacifist compnent, however, can be further divided -- for instance, into a religious and a non-religious elements, and so forth, depending on the criteria we apply. This means that there are several streams of pacifists, and that their activities are based on different ideological opinions and different philosophical and world outlook principles. We want to point out above all, however, the SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES in the ideological and world outlook foundations, motivations, and substantiations of the main groups and of their participation in the movement of peace forces.

This is neither a self-serving purpose, nor is it a theoretical affair. In the struggle for peace and for averting a nuclear war, the Marxists jointly proceed with various parties and pacifist streams and organizations.

THE COMMUNISTS SUPPORT THE PACIFISTS IN THEIR ANTIWAR ACTIVITY, IN THEIR SINCERE ENDEAVOR TO DEFEND PEACE. THE BASIC MASS OF THE PACIFIST MOVEMENT CONSISTS OF PEACEFULLY ORIENTED PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL, EVEN THOUGH THEY HARBOR ILLUSORY NOTIONS ABOUT THE SUBSTANCE OF WAR AND PEACE. WE MUST STRIVE, CONVINCINGLY AND SINCERELY, TO HELP THE PACIFIST-ORIENTED MASSES OVERCOME THESE ILLUSIONS AND THUS ELIMINATE THE NEGATIVE ASPECTS THAT DISRUPT OUR UNIFORM COURSE. By frankly expressing their principled attitudes, the communists are helping the advocates of pacifism enhance their political prudence, vigilance, and firmness. This requires a common aim, today perhaps the highest aim -- to successfully defend world peace.

From this viewpoint, the problem of the causes, substance, and consequences of wars in general, and of a possible world nuclear war in particular, are among the most important issues. This is a problem that has been the subject of discussions among Marxist and non-Marxist theoreticians for years.

For a whole century, the non-Marxist understanding of the problems of the SUBSTANCE OF WAR was based on the solution expressed by the German military theoretician and activist C. von Clausewitz (1780-1831) in his well-known theses: "War conducted by a community...always proceeds from a particular political situation and is evoked only by political motivation. It is thus a political act;... War is merely the continuation of politics by other means." Elsewhere Clausewitz adds that politics is the "womb in which war develops; the main features of war are already covertly intimated in politics, as are the qualities of living creatures in the embryo."

Points of Contact and Confusion of Ideas

The Von Clausewitz theses are being more and more frequently criticized by modern bourgeois socialogists, philosophers, and politologists with a liberal-pacifist orientation, who frequently reject them as obsolete and inapplicable to today's conditions.

One might justifiably ask why has there been this change in attitude toward classic bourgeois military theory? Above all, it is argued that the general scientific theses of the first half of the 19th century cannot be applied in evaluating today's social and political phenomena. That is why, it is said, the definition of the essence of war, which used to be true in the past, has lost all meaning in our "nuclear ear." All the earlier world and local wars were political in nature; and, as a rule, the victorious side achieved the political goals it has pursued by the war. However, in the case of a world nuclear war, this cannot happen, since it is most likely that both sides would be mutally destroyed in the conflict. Moreover -- and this viewpoint is also held by the Marxists -- such a war harbors the threat that the only result would be the extinction of civilization. In this way, on the level of the evaluation of the consequences of a war, the Marxist and the pacifist standpoints coincide.

Nevertheless, it is absolutely impossible to accept the total negation of the political substance of a war in which weapons of mass destruction would be used. To "rid" war of its political substance means to express (either intentionally, or in ignorance) the endeavor to emasculate the main issue in the understanding and evaluation of war. Even if nuclear war were to lose all purpose, because it cannot be the tool of politics or a special form for realizing the "sensible" goals of any of the sides involved in it, THIS STILL DOES NOT MEAN THAT WAR HAS CEASED TO BE A CONTINUATION OF POLITICS. If no "sensible," realistic, and humane goal is achieved by a war, we can justly claim that this war was a continuation of senseless, unrealistic, antihumane, adventurous, and voluntarist politics.

Negation of the political substance of nuclear war imbues war with the mystical, irrational, superhuman aspect of a process that is not dependent on man -- a process that, in the end, cannot be prevented. It even makes it impossible to determine the aggressor, the "initiator," the cause and culprit of this catastrophic war. It is this very "logical" continuation of the basic error mentioned above that provides an ample ideological source for the many forms of pacifist stances on war and the main contradictory sociopolitical systems of the present.

Whom the Smokescreen Serves

The pacifist views on a possible nuclear war are mainly based on emphasizing the dangerous consequences of such armed conflict. The cornerstone of these reflections rests on the destructive forces of all kinds of mass destruction weapons that would be used in an armed conflict. This claim is correct. However, as soon as we monopolize the "technological" viewpoint, and depart from the CLASS-POLITICAL VIEWPOINT in evaluating this aspect of war, we cannot correctly assess WHO WAS, AND IS, THE INITIATOR of the development and production of dangerous weapons and their introduction into the armed forces. It becomes impossible to unmask the true culprit in the armament race, or the initiator of the development, production, and implementation of unimaginably perfect military technology. From apolitical, pacifist positions, nothing is easier than to call these mass destruction weapons and their possessors -- that is, the countries that have already added them to the armaments of their armed forces -- the main enemy of man and of civilization.

It is not difficult to prove which specific military and political forces are suited by such a political "criticism." However, it is far more difficult to convince the participants in the mass peace movement with a pacifist orientation of this, and to disprove their nonsensical accusations about the "equal share of blame." BY THEIR FAILURE TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE AGGRESSIVENESS OF IMPERIALISM AND THE PEACEFUL INTERNATIONAL POLICY OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, THE PACIFISTS HARM THE PEACE MOVEMENT'S MOST VITAL INTERESTS, BECAUSE THEY ARE IN FACT WEAKENING THE BATTLE AGAINST THE REAL SOURCES OF THE WAR THREAT; THE PEOPLE'S MASSES BECOME DISORIENTED, THEIR UNITY OF ACTION IS DISRUPTED, AND THEIR PEACE-CREATING POTENTIAL IS WEAKENED.

It follows from all this that the problem of the essence of a possible world nuclear war is in no way an academic issue. That is why the Marxist-Leninist parties devote constant attention to it. In order to scientifically reach valuable conclusions of these problems, it is essential not to ignore the essential connections between war on the one hand, and the economic and political interests of the classes, and the economic and political system of a state or a coalition of states, on the other.

On the whole, V.I. Lenin positively assessed the elements of Von Clausewitz's concept, but at the same time he clearly pointed out the fact that a truthful evaluation of war demands a scientific (comprehensive and class) understanding of politics. "Every war is inseparably linked to the political system from which it emerges. The very same policy that a particular state, a particular class in this state, pursued long before the war will necessarily and inevitably be pursued by this class also during a war; it will merely change the form of its activity." Because of its substantially different, that is, materialistic, dialectical, and historical understanding of politics, Marxism-Leninism imbues the Von Clausewitz concept of war with new content and meaning.

Without Empty Moralizing

Marxist-Leninist theory maintains the view that war is not mere politics, it represents a deep social crisis, which is accompanied by the use of all forms of violence in their sharpest form, above all armed violence. Every war fulfills the function of a form and means of armed political violence in the first place.

From the viewpoint of basic theoretical views on war, both the historical and the modern forms of pacifism are nonscientific. The overwhelming majority of participants in the pacifist movement maintain moralist views on war, and condemn all wars, all armed political violence, as an absolute evil. HOWEVER, THE PREREQUISITE FOR ADOPTING A CORRECT ETHICAL STAND ON WAR IS TO BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE OBJECTIVE CAUSES OF WAR (AND OF THE WAR DANGER), TO GET TO KNOW THE HISTORICAL, CLASS-POLITICAL, and CLASS-MORAL PURPOSE OF ARMED VIOLENCE.

In this respect, pacifism considers itself to be "impartial," and to maintain a "supra-class" attitude to the above problems. Of course, this impartiality is only illusory because, after all, IT TAKES THE SIDE OF REACTIONARY FORCES AND MOVEMENTS. If the pacifists condemn, both in theory and in practice, EVERY violence and EVERY war, this means they lessen the moral right of the revolutionary, progressive movement to make use of the instruments of violence for its own defense; this also means they lessen the moral right of oppressed peoples to conduct national-liberation wars. On the basis of such approaches, the threatened peoples and countries are denied the right to make all-round preparations to defend themselves against potential aggressors.

The Common Strategic Line

Lenin's legacy on the communists' attitude toward war continues to be valid for the policy of the countries of the socialist community.

"WE HAVE ALWAYS CONDEMNED WARS BETWEEN THE PEOPLES AS SOMETHING BARBARIC AND BESTIAL," LENIN EMPHASIZED. "BUT OUR ATTITUDE TO WAR IS MORE PRINCIPLED THAN THAT MAINTAINED BY BOURGEOIS PACIFISTS (BY THE ADVOCATES AND PROPHETS OF PEACE);...WE DIFFER FROM THE BOURGEOIS PACIFISTS IN THAT WE REALIZE THE INEVITABLE CONNECTION BETWEEN WARS AND THE BATTLE OF THE CLASSES...IN THAT WE REALIZE THAT ONE CANNOT PUT AN END TO WARS WITHOUT REMOVING CLASSES AND WITHOUT BUILDING SOCIALISM."

Any ideological and practical activity that weakens socialism's defense ability and makes no difference between the aggressive first-strike missiles and the countermeasures, ultimately undermines the defense of world peace.

The attempts by pacifism to resolve the problem of war and peace outside the struggle of the classes and social systems lead one into a blind alley, because they cannot lead to any realistic path to liberate mankind from the threat of a nuclear war. Many pacifists believe in the utopian idea of strengthening the stability of peace and of peace hopes by "morally improving mankind" and by adhering to the "general principles of abstract morals." The historical experience of many peoples -- and this includes our own peoples' experience since Munich -- has affirmed the erroneous nature of these notions.

Among the various "voices" from the West, there are those who adopt a good-natured approach to curry favor with our public and advise us to devote the funds so badly needed for defense to realizing our country's economic, social, and cultural development. These radicals need have no fear about our socioeconomic and cultural advance. It is the basic expression of the main contents of the party's activity, the expression of the strategic line of its policy.

Under modern conditions, care for our ability to successfully defend the achievements of socialism in our own country, as well as in all countries of the socialist community, cannot be thought of as being apart from our policy. NOT FOR A MOMENT MUST WE LOSE SIGHT OF WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE WORLD, OF WHO AND OF WHICH FORCES ARE THREATENING SOCIALISM AND THE PEACEFUL WORK OF OUR PEOPLE; WE WILL, WE MUST, ACT ACCORDINGLY.

The ideal of socialism is peace. Of course, not just any kind of peace, regardless of its values -- its ideal is peace which will not be yet another source of a war conflagration. Our ideal is a just peace which excludes, and does not contain, the sources and the defense of the coarsest social evil -- exploitation, and social and national oppression.

We follow the principle that only socialism is objectively capable of creating conditions for eliminating wars from the life of mankind once and for all. However, one cannot go into battle against gross pressure with ideals alone, be they ever so noble. THAT IS WHY WE ARE FORCED TO ENSURE A SUFFICIENT DEFENSE POTENTIAL. IN KEEPING WITH OUR IDEAL, WE CLAIM THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PERMIT A WORLD NUCLEAR WAR TO BECOME THE INSTRUMENT OF REALIZING THE POLITICAL AMBITIONS OF ADVENTURIST AGGRESSIVE FORCES. WE DO NOT LONG FOR VICTORY IN WAR, WE WANT TO WIN THE WAR AGAINST WAR.

CPCZ MEETING FOCUSES ON PARTY, ECONOMIC TASKS

LD161819 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] With Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the chair, and in the presence of the members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, a statewide meeting of the chief secretaries of the CPCZ regional committees, and of the Prague and Bratislava CPCZ city committees was held in Prague today.

The meeting dealt with the topical questions of the realization of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Particular attention was paid to ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia in 1984. On the basis of an analysis of the results achieved in the first months of 1983, an evaluation was made of the experiences and further orientation of party work, and of the work required to fulfill and exceed 1984 planned tasks.

In this context, attention was paid to the development of the internal life of the party, to the results of the membership and public meetings of the party's primary organizations held at the beginning of 1983, and to improving the membership basis and raising the effectiveness of the general political-organizational and educational work of the party in completing the current tasks.

SHCHERBITSKIY'S BOOK ON PROGRESS REVIEWED

AU161331 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 April carries on page 4 a 250-word unsigned review of the latest publications of the Svoboda publishing house. It includes a book by "V. V. Shcherbitskiy: 'Scientific-Technical Progress, the Concern of the Entire Party.' This is a stimulating publication about the implementation and utilization of scientific-technical progress and about the enhanced utilization of the scientific-technical potential under the conditions of the advanced socialist society; the author emphasizes the organizational role of the party and its bodies and organizations in this process," the paper states.

BEIL IN LONDON FOR GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS TALKS

LD161939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] London, 16 Apr (ADN) -- State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived in London on Monday at the invitation of the British Government for talks with government officials and leading businessmen in Britain. He met Paul Channon, the minister for trade in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, for an initial talk on the consolidation of long-term and stable economic relations between the GDR and Great Britain. In talks with Sir Cambell Fraser of the Confederation of British Industry, and Lord Jellicoe, the president of the British Overseas Trade Board, he discussed relations and increasing foreign trade turnover between both countries.

FORMER CITIZENS FACE ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS IN FRG

AU161341 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 13 April on page 2 carries an 1,100-word ADN report citing the West German journals DIE ZEIT of 13 April, and SPIEGEL and QUICK -- no date is given for SPIEGEL and QUICK -- on the fate of GDR resettlers, which is entitled "'You Have Got Onto the Wrong Side.'" The ADN article cites eight GDR citizens who have been living in the FRG for over 1 year.

According to the ADN report, DIE ZEIT, in its 700-word item, reports under the title "Leave -- and What Then" on four cases: 25-year-old agricultural technologist Uwe Baier who had to work for a farmer for 14 to 16 hours a day for M700 a month; he was dismissed when he turned to a lawyer for help, and he finally ended up in the Salvation Army; the 56-year-old senior physician Erich R. who was employed as a resident physician for half a year and then dismissed as being overqualified; he is quoted as saying: "'What I dreamed of: pluralism, tolerance, creativity -- all that I have not found in the FRG. Instead: subtle servility, indifference, ignorance, and bureaucracy'"; and, "'I would do everything once again except for one thing: go to the FRG'"; Sybille Oelke who is disappointed with the Munich social affairs office and with her friend in the West as well as with the "'indifference and superficiality'" and the "'feeling of being treated as a foreigner'"; 44-year-old Manfred Diekmann who was head of an LPG in Niederkaina, Dresden Bezirk, and has been looking for a job in the FRG for 2 years and is disappointed because he is made "'to feel like a leper'" by the people in Oelsfeld where he now lives.

The 200-word report from SPIEGEL, no title given, states that the people arriving in the FRG are full of illusions from the television advertisements and are soon disappointed with the bureaucracy, and then mentions two people: 38-year-old Lother Milde, a teacher from East Berlin, who is still in the refugee camp and is "'shocked'"; and 34-year-old Margot Junghans from Karl-Marx-Stadt who also expresses her disappointment as a West German woman told her: "'Why did you come here? In the GDR you had an apartment and work.'"

The 200-word report from QUICK, no title given, refers to the family of an engineer named Schlecht, who is from Dresden, which is still in a camp and does not know where to go, and to the family of 32-year-old musician Karl-Heinz Pelzer who has been in an emergency camp with his family for several days and has no illusions about the future.

ALLIES' LAWS RAISE DOUBTS ON W. BERLIN'S FREEDOM

AU161401 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 84 p 2

[ADN Report: "You Cannot Talk of Sovereignty"]

[Text] West Berlin -- According to reports in West Berlin papers, the governing mayor of West Berlin, Diepgen, during a visit with the U.S. President, supported a renunciation of the allied stipulations in West Berlin that were issued after the war by the occupation powers. A legal settlement is necessary, because a part of the laws passed then are no longer appropriate. As an example Diepgen mentioned the threat of the "death penalty for owning a long kitchen knife" and the threat of punishment for a "critical conflict with the protecting powers." This causes doubts concerning the freedoms of West Berlin that are protected by the Allies.

Several papers in West Berlin refer to the fact that the Western allies do not draw their function in Berlin (West) from the Sunday speeches of certain politicians there but from the fact that they, no matter what they are called, are still occupation powers.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA RECEIVES DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD161818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Luanda, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization of Namibia [SWAPO], received GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig in Luanda for a friendly conversation. Koenig conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which Nujoma reciprocated.

During their talk Gerd Koenig stressed the GDR's firm solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership. He reiterated the GDR's demand that Namibia's independence should be achieved immediately and unconditionally on the basis of UN resolution No 435/78. Sam Nujoma thanked him for the aid and support the GDR is giving to the people of Namibia. SWAPO will continue its fight until the achievement of Namibian independence, he said.

KOENIG MEETS ANGOLAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD161444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Luanda, 16 Apr (ADN) -- Angolan and GDR Deputy Foreign Ministers Venancio da Moura and Gerd Koenig, at the end of their political consultations in Luanda, noted a good development of relations between the two states.

Agreement was noted in all questions discussed, such as the preservation of peace, disarmament, and the removal of dangerous areas of conflict. The GDR supports the fight of the Angolan people for the defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The ministers exchanged the ratification instruments on the judicial assistance treaty between GDR and Angola.

Deputizing for President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Col Dino Matross, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of state security, received Minister Koenig for a friendly talk on Monday.

RAUCHFUSS MEETS ANGOLAN MINISTER OF PLANNING

AU142039 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar/1 Apr 84 p 2

[Summary] -- Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the Joint GDR-People's Republic of Angola Economic Committee, received on Friday [30 March] in Berlin Lopo do Nascimento, minister of planning of the People's Republic of Angola and chairman of the Angolan side of the joint economic committee. During the talks both sides evaluated the achieved level of economic relations and advocated the further development of all-round cooperation. They pointed out the continuity of economic and scientific-technological cooperation on the basis of long-term agreements which is expressed in a dynamic growth of the mutual commodity exchange. The interlocutors also discussed topical international problems, with respect to the assessment of which both were in full agreement.

HAWATIMAH-LED DFLP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD161548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] at the weekend concluded several days of talks in Berlin on the joint struggle against the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup. The delegation, led by the organization's general secretary, Nayif Hawatimah, met representatives of the GDR solidarity committee and the SED Central Committee. Both affirmed the Palestinian people's inalienable right to self-determination including the right to form an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

LEADERS' ELECTION GREETINGS TO USSR COUNTERPARTS

AU161345 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, conveyed cordial congratulations to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on his renewed appointment.

Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, sent friendly congratulations to Lev Tolkhunov, chairman of the Council of the Union, and Avgust Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities, on their election.

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, sent cordial congratulations to Andrey Gromyko on his renewed appointment as first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

GREEK ENVOY'S FAREWELL VISIT -- On 11 April, Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received Basile N. Eleftheriades, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic to the GDR, for his farewell visit. Horst Sindermann praised the good development in the relations between the GDR and Greece. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

GROMYKO ARRIVES 17 APRIL ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD171038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Andrey Gromyko has arrived in Budapest on an official friendly visit. The member of the CPSU Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Soviet Union's foreign minister has been invited by the MSZMP Central Committee and the government. From Ferihegy Airport, our colleague Jozsef Havel reports:

[Havel] Gromyko's special plane landed at Ferihegy Airport, decorated with Hungarian and Soviet flags. The high-ranking Soviet guest alighting from the special plane was greeted by Mihaly Korom, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; and Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. Present at the reception were USSR Ambassador to Hungary Vladimir Basovkskiy and Hungarian Ambassador to the USSR Sandor Rajnai.

In the person of Gromyko there has arrived in our country the statesman of a country that is our most important partner and ally and at the same time one of the leading powers of the world. The visit of the Soviet foreign minister indicates that the Soviet Union in its international activity devotes special attention to the relations with the socialist countries.

Gromyko's visit is taking place at a time when it is customary to describe the international situation as complex and tense. It is in the elemental interest of every people that this trend should not be allowed to continue. Amid such conditions, it is of special importance that in the assessment of all the essential issues of our age, as in the judgement of the causes of the present tension, there is full identity of views between Budapest and Moscow. At the various international discussion forums, we fully support the Soviet Union's far-reaching peace proposals. We are certain that Andrey Gromyko's present visit will further strengthen the fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples for the good of socialism and peace and will promote the improvement of the deteriorated international atmosphere.

MSZMP'S KOTAI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD170434 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 16 Apr 84

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Affairs" program; interview with Geza Kotai, deputy director of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations, by Zsolt Sallai on the occasion of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's visit to Hungary; time and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Sallai] When a Hungarian state and party delegation, led by Janos Kadar, had talks in Moscow last year, Janos Kadar said in his toast: There is complete unanimity in opinion between the two parties concerning the fundamental issues in socialist construction. There are differences in size between our countries, and conditions differ in many respects in the two countries, but we are heading in the same direction. Practice shows that certain differences in method resulting from different conditions enrich our joint experiences. I think it is a natural companion of the internal development and the international progress of socialist society to have a certain multicolored character.

Starting from this point, the West tries to emphasize primarily the differences between socialist countries, and currently the difference between Hungarian and Soviet practice. How do you answer such opinions?

[Kotai] We did not have any experiences of our own in East European, central European countries as regards the victory of socialist revolutions. We had to rely primarily on the universal and generally applicable experiences of the USSR. We took a great deal from these experiences. Then, during four decades, we also obtained several useful experiences. The 40-year development, naturally, brought certain differences in method, precisely on the basis of the principle that we are not completely identical, we are situated in different geographical regions, we have different traditions and existing conditions are different.

It is our duty to profit as much as possible from these conditions in the interest of socialist construction and in the interest of the socialist cause, the ideological cause, as a whole. Of course the flow of information during the four decades has not been in one direction only. The USSR still has the greater experience, but, let us not misunderstand this, we can also help now. I would point out that our socialist partners, and therefore the CPSU, have a high opinion of the development of Hungarian agriculture and of our achievements. Many of our experiences have been used, directly or indirectly, by adapting them to the conditions in the USSR, too. Naturally, we learn not only from the USSR, but also from our other socialist partners. As far as Western attempts are concerned, naturally they try to use these apparent differences to further their aims.

I would say that it is not a question of differences or problems. This is how we become richer, and this is how not only our lives become richer and fuller -- and here I mean us, Hungarians -- but also all of us.

[Sallai] Since we are talking about talks between foreign ministers [as heard], Andrey Gromyko was confirmed by the Soviet parliament, last week in his post as first deputy prime minister. He has been to the world the person in charge of Soviet diplomacy for 27 years. Anyway, we are not in the same league, as far as international politics are concerned. How can Hungarian foreign policy help now, when U.S.-USSR relations are practically at their lowest?

[Kotai] We are, indeed in different leagues. The USSR is a socialist world power. On the one hand, the USSR occupies two continents, and is therefore directly affected and interested when it comes to what happens in the world. Second, the USSR is the firmest pillar of the peace and security of humanity, and of social progress today as well. It carries out its international duties with great responsibility, calmly, carefully, and at a great financial sacrifice. We support this activity and this policy on the basis of what I said before. We have worked out the main direction of our activities together.

[Sallai] Can we say that the harmonization of foreign policy is a continuous process?

[Kotai] The harmonization of foreign policy is continuous between the Hungarian People's Republic and the USSR, but it is also continuous among member countries of the Warsaw Pact. To return to the beginning of the question: Today, it has become increasingly widespread and widely accepted, that the socialist countries, in their international activity, apply all the conditions and peculiarities which they possess to the benefit of the common cause also. To give one or two concrete examples: Bulgaria is a Balkan country, there are traditional relationships in the region. It is useful for Bulgaria to cultivate good neighborly relations, but it is also useful to the socialist community. And I go further, it is useful to the peace and security of Europe. This is a very important area or region of Europe.

[Sallai, interjecting] You presumably mean the Balkan nuclear free zone here...

[Kotai] Yes, I am talking about the nuclear-free zone in the Balkan Peninsula. I could give other examples: the GDR. The representatives of the GDR, in this international, European situation, maintain dialogue with the FRG by applying very patient and careful politics. And they also contribute this way to the cause of peaceful cooperation in Europe. But we are in Hungary, in Budapest. We can also say, that we also have a network of ties that has evolved historically. I could point to Austria, Finland. I could mention Italy or the FRG. And when we negotiate with the leaders of these countries, and we try to apply the politics of Leninist peaceful coexistence, then we serve, on the one hand, the interests of socialist Hungary, but at the same time we also serve with success the cause of our socialist community.

OLYMPIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN ON SUMMER GAMES

LD161113 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 16 (MTI) -- An interview with Istvan Buda, president of the Hungarian Olympic Committee, on the preparations of Hungarian athletes for the Los Angeles Olympic Games was broadcast by "Het", a political programme of the Hungarian television, Sunday evening.

Istvan Buda stated: "The members of the Hungarian Olympic pool athletes and sports officials are making planned and steady preparations, as they believe in the result of their work and that the strength of the Olmypic ideal will clear every obstacle away. The statement of the Hungarian Olympic Committee issued on April 13 was designed to encourage and support this work and resolution."

On disturbing circumstances, Istvan Buda stressed: "I am of the opinion that the most disturbing element is the improper guarantee of the security of sportsmen and officials. ... The city of Los Angeles, its public moral and the political atmosphere, where extreme circles can prepare provocations against the sportsmen and officials of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, should be known. Another disturbing element is that there is no accord between the organizing committee of the Los Angeles Olympic Games and other official organizations."

On the prospects of the Los Angeles Olympics, Istvan Buda stated: "We expect that our appeal, together with other appeals, will rouse the conscience of persons in charge of the organization of the Olympic games. We expect that the determination of the International Olympic Committee will force the organizing committee of the Los Angeles Olympic Games and the U.S. Administration to gradually clear obstacles away and promise to consider the Olympic Charter and guarantee untroubled Olympic games. ... I am convinced that the Olympic ideal will overcome..."

MTI SUMMARIZES VATICAN DELEGATION VISIT

LD170627 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 16 (MTI) -- Archbishop Luigi Poggi, extraordinary papal nuncio, and Pater John Bukowsky, staff member of the Council for Church Affairs, visited Hungary last week. The Vatican diplomats discussed with state secretary Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs, issues of mutual interest. Istvan Sarlos, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met the representatives of the Vatican. Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, president of the Hungarian Episcopacy, and members of the Episcopacy and other senior officials of the Hungarian Catholic Church held discussions with the Vatican delegation, which visited several institutions of the Hungarian Catholic Church.

SZUROS, VARKONYI ATTEND CSSR EMBASSY MEETING

LD161802 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] A friendly meeting had been held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Budapest on the occasion of the 35th anniversray of the signing of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Matyas Szuros; secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister.

KADAR SPEAKS WITH U.S. DOCTOR ON NUCLEAR DANGER

LD161134 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 16 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, met in the HSWP headquarters Monday renowned U.S. physician, professor Bernard Lown, co-chairman of the International Movement of Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War, currently visiting Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

In the course of the cordial meeting Janos Kadar appreprіated the importance of the doctors' movement in promoting the ever wider international cooperation for the prevention of nuclear war. He confirmed that Hungary supports every sober initiative designed for the prevention of a nuclear disaster.

President were Pal Tetenyi, head of the HSWP CC's Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Department, and Zsuzsa Hollan, acting chairman of the Hungarian National Committee of the International Movement of Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEARS REPORT ON AGRICULTURE

AU131051 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Government Information Office announcement]

[Text] The Council of Ministers in its session on 11 April listened to a report concerning the readiness of agriculture for the tasks ahead in 1984. It concluded that the state farms and the production cooperatives have finished the seasonal work in an organized way and with good quality. At the same time, it is a serious problem that the precipitation which fell during the winter has not made up for the lack of water due to the drought, the consequences of which are still being felt. The Council of Ministers decided on central support for the encouragement of the utilization of irrigation capacity. The government called on heads of the competent ministries, supreme authorities, and organizations to pay special attention to promoting the full implementation of the tasks facing the agriculture and food industry.

MSZMP TO DEBATE FOREIGN ISSUES, ECONOMIC REPORT

LD170818 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has convened. On the recommendation of the Politburo, international issues as well as the report on the forthcoming tasks relating to the further development of the system of economic direction will be debated at the consultation.

U.S. DAILY OMITS JARUZELSKI TRADE UNION COMMENTS

AU161223 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] (PAP) -- We are printing above the full text of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski's interview with the American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The fact that it is the full text deserves emphasis, because the newspaper's editors printed the interview with considerable abridgments and also tampered in a certain way with the text. This was done despite the agreement with Mr Eric Bourne, the newspaper's correspondent, who pledged prior to the interview that he would publish its authorized text unabridged and unchanged. Abridgments and lesser deletions indicate that the editors wanted to avoid publishing some of the Polish premier's arguments. Maybe they believed that presenting them to American readers might be inconvenient. For example, words on the illegality of the restrictions were censored. Tampering was evident in the general's remark that the significance and nature of our new trade unions is finally beginning to be understood in the United States. The statement that a greater percentage of working people belongs to the trade unions in Poland than in the United States was omitted. The newspaper did not publish the excerpt in which Gen W. Jaruzelski said that information from Poland about most of our trade union membership consisting of former Solidarity members is subject to a very peculiar censorship in the United States.

The part of the interview where General W. Jaruzelski pointed out that the situation of working people in Poland is more favorable in some respects than in the United States was deleted.

Thus the information was censored that there is no unemployment in Poland and that medical care and education are free. These are obviously inconvenient truths. Tampering also involved the statement that apathy, nihilism, and especially moral corruption, are marginal among Polish youth, and that in many Western societies these phenomena are considerably more widespread. Also deleted were words that the national interests of the Poles are linked with the territorial and political order established after and as a result of World War II, and so on.

After the appearance of General W. Jaruzelski's interview, journalists in Washington asked U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes for his reaction to its contents. He said that the United States has already made concrete steps indicating a desire to improve Polish-American relations. As we know, these steps are a sham and do not confirm any real desire by the U.S. Government to lift the restrictions and foresake the hostile policy toward our country.

At the same time, the spokesman repeated the U.S. Government's stance linking any intention to improve relations with Poland with political conditions concerning Polish domestic relations.

Thus, the method of defining American policy toward Poland that has been employed up to now is being maintained. A desire to improve relations is declared, yet at the same time a change in political conditions is imposed which interferes with the rights and domestic affairs of a sovereign state.

Our government has rejected many times the making of lawless demands on Poland concerning the solving of our own affairs according to the desires, imagination, and interests of the American authorities. From the explicit declarations made by the Polish authorities, and no doubt from experience, the U.S. Government knows that posing these demands and making U.S. policy toward Poland dependent on them does not lead to an improvement in relations. The State Department spokesman's statement and other latest statements by representatives of the Washington administation do not permit Polish society and the PPR authorities to know whether the United States really wishes to improve relations, or whether it only wishes to speak about improving relations.

Outrageous Censorship

LD161244 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 16 April -- The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today returned to the case of unauthorised abridgement of the interview with Poland's Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski by the U.S.-published daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, despite the interviewer Mr Eric Bourne's explicit obligation and warrant to give the text with no abridgements whatsoever. Said ZOLNIERZ:

"Although the abridgement, outrageous as it was, conflicted with the commonly accepted norms of journalistic decency, it came as no big surprise to those familiar with American realities. An analysis of the removed fragments shows clearly the motivation behind the censor's crossouts.

"Full text did not suit the American propaganda for whom the monopoly's interests are the highest imperiative of morality.

"One can hardly doubt that THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR's editors know the truth about Poland very well, but they do not wish to see this truth spreading to American readers through their much read paper. To achieve this, they resorted to brutal interference into an authorised text by the Polish prime minister, thus defying mutual arrangements and the warrants made by the daily's own representative to the effect that the interview he was granted would go unchanged and unabridged.

LEADERS' GREETINGS TO CHERNENKO ON APPOINTMENT

AU161111 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 84 pp 1, 7

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Konstantin Chernenko, USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, on his appointment to this post]

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Moscow;

Dear Comrade: In connection with your appointment as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, we send you sincere congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

Under the CPSU's leadership, the Soviet nation has achieved great successes in the work of communist construction. The consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress is a historic stage along the road leading to the comprehensive development of the Soviet Union's power and to permanently raising the material and spiritual living standard of the Soviet people.

Possessing a deep desire to preserve peace in the world and guided by the principles of Leninist foreign policy, the USSR is making comprehensive efforts to protect mankind from the threat of a new military conflagration and negate imperialism's efforts to reverse the course of history.

We are convinced that under the CPSU's leadership and through your eminent role, the Soviet Union will continue along this road, increasing its achievements and earning the respect and recognition of the whole of progressive mankind.

The fraternal bonds of friendship and comprehensive cooperation joining People's Poland and the USSR serve our peoples well, encouraging at the same time a consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the entire community of socialist countries.

The Polish-Soviet alliance, born during the joint battle of communists and patriots from both countries, is our people's historic achievement. It serves to develop socialist construction in Poland, being at the same time an incontestible guarantee of Poland's continuation within safe and historically just borders.

Polish communists know you as a friend of our country, and they highly value your personal contribution in the work of enhancing and developing comprehensive Polish-Soviet relations Through your appointment as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium we are convinced that the friendly relations between our states, parties, and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop favorably.

Accept, esteemed Comrade Chernenko, our most sincere wishes for many new achievements in your creative and highly responsible work, as well as our best wishes for your health and for all personal success.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR Council of State.

SIWICKI CONGRATULATES USTINOV ON REAPPOINTMENT

AU161117 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 14/15 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Defense General of Arms Florian Siwicki sent a congratulatory telegram to USSR Marshal Dmitriy F. Ustinov in connection with his reappointment to the position of USSR minister of defense.

In the name of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense as well as all the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces, General F. Siwicki conveyed to Marshal Ustinov congratulations and best wishes for further achievements in his responsible service for the good of the Soviet Union and the entire community of socialist states, as well as all success in his personal life.

SIWICKI-LED DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR 17 APRIL

LD162114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, a Polish military delegation led by General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, will leave for an official visit to the Soviet Union tomorrow.

USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN MOSCOW

LD151902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] The 39th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Poland and the USSR is being solemnly celebrated in the Soviet Union. In Moscow, meetings and festivals of various groups have been held, during which the historic significance of the treaty, the many years of allround cooperation between the two countries, and the joint tasks in the further consolidation of the integration of socialism were discussed.

Among other things, a festive gala was held in the high school of the union movement, while a group from the musical theater in Moscow and students at the high school of commanders of the border protection troops organized a meeting in which representatives of the Polish Embassy in Moscow took part. A central festival devoted to the anniversary is to be held in Moscow on 17 April.

FIRST QUARTER IMPORTS FROM USSR EXCEED PLAN

AU131524 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 84 p 7

[PAP Correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz report]

[Text] Moscow -- The Soviet Union is fulfilling its trade commitments to Poland ahead of time. This particularly concerns the delivery of raw materials and market goods.

It appears from the summary of the results obtained during the first quarter of 1984, that in the majority of cases, the Soviet side considerably exceeded the amount of its goods planned for delivery in the first 3 months of 1984 on the basis of the contracts negotiated for 1984.

Especially important was the fact that the amounts of the goods deliveries negotiated in the contracts of the most needed raw materials were increased, materials on the supply of which the functioning of our national economy depends to a greater extent.

The quarterly trade commitments for the delivery of ferrous raw materials, certain kinds of metals, crude oil, and natural gas were fully carried out.

Light industry received 35,000 tons of cotton during the first quarter, 9,100 tons more than was planned for this period (135 percent of the plan), and also three times more linen.

Other important raw materials worth mentioning whose delivery exceeded the plan by 4 percent were paper and cardboard, 8 percent more sawn wood, 2 percent more aluminum and semi-finished aluminum products, asbestos, and other materials.

Soviet deliveries of the more important market goods during the first quarter were very favorable for our country. We received from the USSR, for example, over 1,000 tons of tea -- 34 percent of the annual commitment. Our Soviet partner fully carried out the 251 tons delivery of fish products that they committed themselves to for the first quarter, and the delivery commitment for hard cheeses, cognac, and champagne.

Concerning the delivery of industrial market goods, the quarterly delivery commitment of electric shavers was implemented by 183 percent (606,000 shavers), with a 260 percent delivery of photographic cameras, a 125 percent delivery of film cameras, a 109 percent delivery of radio receivers (60,000), a 104 percent delivery of dishes and tableware, and a 103 percent delivery of sports and camping equipment. The delivery of color televisions from the USSR also fulfilled the plan (4,700) and we received 1,000 more bicycles than the planned commitment provided for.

On the basis of the imports deliveries for the first quarter of this year, we can confirm that the USSR is a reliable partner which strives to give us comprehensive assistance in resolving both our long-term and our immediate economic problems. A particularly telling example of this is the fact that the deliveries of our raw materials were speeded up and increased at a time when they were most needed by our industry to plan its work schedule and ensure regular production, as well as stable employment.

UNDER SECRETARY DISCUSSES PRC TRADE IN BEIJING

LD162005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] This year's trade agreements and the possibilities of further trade exchanges and economic cooperation constituted the main subject of Polish-Chinese talks. Antoni Karas, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, met with Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign trade and economic relations of the PRC today in Beijing.

PZPR COMMISSION DEBATES ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

LD132257 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 13 April -- The International Relations Commission of the Polish United Workers' Party today urged further consistent efforts to implement top-level party resolutions on closer ties with CMEA partners as an essential way of ensuring Poland's well-being and stability.

The commission, in a debate chaired by Political Bureau member, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, underlined the role of the respective 9th PUWP Congress' and National PUWP Conference's decisions in Poland's work towards qualitative, science-and-technology-based progress in the socialist economic integration, particularly closer ties with the Soviet Union as "factors essential to ensuring the prosperous and stable growth of Poland".

It stressed the need to consistently carry into effect the cooperation programmes signed by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in his meetings with leaders from fraternal countries.

The commission said that on its 40th anniversary year this year People's Poland would come to the brotherly socialist societies with a broad-ranging show of its achievements in socio-economic growth and normalization process.

The PUWP Commission reaffirmed that the allied ties of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community were the guarantees of Poland's sovereignty and security and in the most vital interest of the Polish state and nation.

"They become particularly significant at this time of mounting war threat arising out of the policy of confrontation and militarism pursued by the United States and its closest NATO allies."

The commission's members called for more pooled efforts to implement the socialist states' joint peace initiatives of January 1983 (Prague declaration) and June 1983.

URBAN ON MEETING CHURCH NEEDS, ELECTION BOYCOTT

AU121224 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Apr 84 p 4

["Transcript" of the press conference given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban to foreign journalists in Warsaw on 3 April]

[Excerpts] David Ensor, ABC News: Minister, you have said that the issue of the crosses in Mietno is of a purely local character. Could you confirm that Bishop Mazur has met with Minister Lopatka to discuss the issue?

Urban: At this moment I cannot confirm or deny that information. Talks with the bishops are so frequent that I receive no reports on them. I would like to add that the government's attitude toward the Church has not changed in any way. Our relations with the Church continue to develop along the present permanent lines, as attested to by the most recent session of the Joint Commission of the Government and the Episcopate. The communique issued after that session confirms what I have just said. The authorities continue to meet the church's pastoral and material needs as proved, for one, by the construction of sacred projects. The authorities also view favorably the church's need for international contacts and grant it far-reaching facilities and concessions in this connection. One such facility is the traffic of pilgrims to Rome.

Robert Strybel, the Polish press in the United States: Minister, perhaps you can remember that exactly 2 years ago you announced that soldiers would be able to receive sacraments in connection with Easter. The chaplains assert that actually nothing has changed in that regard -- that is, they have always been able to dispense sacraments, both before and after your announcement. Could you tell us what you meant by your announcement? Thank you.

Urban: My announcement was in response to concern about the distribution of sacraments. To dispel that concern I announced that sacraments would continue to be dispensed, and that was all.

AFP representative: Minister, do you think that the issue of the crosses in schools can result in a boycott of the elections to the people's councils in June in view of the fact that 29 priests from around Garwolin are said to have sent letters to General Jaruzelski and to Primate Glemp in which they declare that they will not vote in those elections if the issue of the crosses is not settled to their satisfaction.

Urban: The whole situation seems absurd to me because elections are a very important event in the country's life and constitute a crucial expression of democratized life and socialist renewal. Only extreme political elements, which proclam that the worse the situation the better it is for them and which combat Poland's system in a ferocious and extreme manner, are negatively disposed toward the elections. The importance of elections and their benefit to progress in Poland are such that participating in them should be a foregone conclusion. I regard the situation cited by you as absurd because it involves on the one hand one of the current local conflicts (we talk here almost every week about various temporal conflicts and problems) and, on the other hand, the elections, which constitute a basic issue, one which calls for an approach that is independent of any temporal embitterments. I am convinced that a decisive majority of our people will have no reason not to vote.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Minister, at your previous conference you said that the elections at universities and university-level schools must proceed in line with the law. As far as I know, the elections at Warsaw University were declared null and void. Was this connected with the fact that Mr Onyszkiewicz, former spokesman for Solidarity, had been elected to the University Senate? Further in connection with that question I would like to ask you whether the persons who at one time were members of the Solidarity leadership and who have been democratically elected to university bodies of authority will be deemed to have been elected against the spirit of the law on university-level schools?

Urban: The minister of higher education wrote to the rector of the [Warsaw] University, pointing out that it was hard to regard the supplementary elections to the Senate as consistent with the law because they were not based on the university statute and were beset by many other fundamental irregularities.

For one thing the minister took the view that there was no legal basis for depriving of their mandates those senators who had been elected during the university elections and whose terms of office do not expire until next August. The minister's letter is now being analyzed by the rector's legal advisers and by the Senate's legal advisers. The issue will be explained by mutual statements. It is the task of the ministry to watch over the compatibility between the functioning of self-government bodies and the law on university-level schools. The issue of such compatibility is the reason why the supplementary elections have been called into question. The law on university-level schools provides for no discrimination against those who were solidarity members or are members of any other organizations. This law provides for democratic elections aimed at establishing academic self-government bodies in accordance with the resolve of those who are entitled to vote in a given university-level school. What I did say at one time was that the performance of self-government bodies in university-level schools must be compatible with the aims posed for such schools by the state because the training of the future cadres that will be in charge of state, cultural, economic, scientific, and other aspects of life must not be in conflict with the goals of state activities. I also said that the compatibility in question will prove that academic self-government bodies are ripe enough to function in the socialist state. The academic communities should bear that in mind when conducting elections.

AFP representative: Will the trial of Mr Switon, Mrs Tomaszewska, and Mrs Walentynowicz take place in Katowice tomorrow [4 April] as planned? Do you have any information about the health of Mrs Walentynowicz and Mrs Tomaszewska? Is it true that Mrs Tomaszewska is suffering from diseases caused by medical examinations carried out in mid-March?

Urban: I only know that the trial will begin tomorrow and will take 3 days. It is true that all three persons in questions are suffering from various diseases. It is for doctors to decide whether those persons are fit to face their trial. I do not think that it is right to publicly harp on their diseases.

Cristopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: What you say about political prisoners could suggest that only two political trials have been held since last July, that two persons have been condemned, and that hundreds of people are kept in jail. Is the Katowice trial the first of a series of political trials. Will the policy of avoiding trials be continued?

Urban: There is no policy of avoiding trials. Nor is there any policy of promoting series of trials. The simple fact is that trials take place when the investigations are completed and indictments are drawn up. We should speak of every case separately and not group them together to suggest that there is a policy of avoiding or of promoting trials. There is no such policy.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: Could you tell us the precise number of political prisoners now?

Urban: I have no data with me. The number of policial prisoners has not changed enough since my last conference to make it necessary to update it.

AFP representative: Minister, could you tell us how many school pupils have been detained in connection with the affair of the crosses, how many have been prosecuted, and how many are being kept at the disposal of the investigating bodies?

Urban: A pupil was arrested in Gdansk for belonging to an illegal organization called the Interschool Coordinating Committee of "The Solidarity of the Young." A pupil was detained, but not arrested, in Torun for hanging a poster inciting unrest in his school. He has been set free.

RAKOWSKI ANSWERS STUDENTS' QUESTIONS ON ECONOMY

LD130258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Our correspondent reports that Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski spent 2 and 1/2 hours replying to questions from young people at the group of professional schools named after Karol Swierczewski in Leszno Wielkopolskie. He spoke of the dilemmas the authorities face in apportioning among individual regions and social groups goods in too short supply a situation in which one has to make decisions that one already knows cannot satisfy everyone. He also explained that not all areas of economic life depend on the premier and the ministers. In fact, it was a lesson in civic upbringing for those who will become of age this year: namely, an examination in civic and social responsibility.

The deputy premier's forthright statements to his audience did not fare too well. The contents of the young people's questions revealed the poverty of their knowledge of the new principles of economic management, the mechanisms of social phenomena, and on whom the shape of Polish life today and in the future depends. However, the fact that the meeting took place in an open atmosphere was valuable.

In the afternoon Deputy Premier Rakowski met the party aktiv of the voivodship of Leszno. Here he also replied to questions relating both to the current situation in Poland and to the events at the turn of 1981 and 1982, which now belong to history.

1ST QUARTER TRADE DATA PERMIT CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM

AU131021 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- With the generally favorable results achieved by Polish foreign trade last year, the foreign trade results for the first quarter of 1984 have been awaited with a certain amount of expectance. Although there has been a satisfactory starting point for further growth in turnover, the question of growth has been accompanied by a few question marks.

Halting the drop in exports of electrical machinery has required particular effort. The conditions for trade have remained unfavorable, especially the price relations between goods sold and goods bought. In the end, it was necessary to further induce producers to undertake production for export.

Under these conditions, the results for the first quarter of this year can be assessed with cautious optimism. The high growth tempo of trade (calculated in terms of current prices) does not solely result from the change in foreign currency exchange rates as of 1 March. In order to make the data more objective, the figures illustrating trade growth may be referred back to the growth figures envisaged in this year's plan.

About one-fifth of planned exports have been fulfilled, but somewhat less of the plan for imports. Exports to countries in the second area of pyaments have proceeded as planned -- they rose by 32.7 percent. Exports of materials and semimanufactured articles are proceeding particularly well. Despite the clear revival of trade, exports of electrical machinery have been below the planned level. Imports of supplies have been somewhat worse than usual during the first quarter as a result of a shortage of funds, among other things.

Trade with countries in the first area of payments corresponds with the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan. For example, exports of electrical machinery to this area have revived. Nevertheless, it should be remembered that Poland has a trade deficit with the socialist countries; in other words the value of what we buy is greater than the value of what we sell.

Generally, one can say that there was a considerable trade increase in March, mainly during the last 10 days of that month.

These matters were examined on 10 April dring a meeting of the Commission for Coordinating Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation With Foreign Countries, which was chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. It was stressed during this meeting that there is still a threat to the planned level of trade. The system by which exporting producers settle their foreign currency accounts was praised. It was stated that further government decisions which have already been made will encourage plants to show further interest in exporting goods.

MILITIA GENERAL OUTLINES MAIN ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD161252 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Today like last year people's militia focus their actions on those branches of the national economy which are most threatened with crime. They are, in the first place: building and building materials industry, food economy as a whole, railway and motor transport, socialized and private trade, and finally those branches of industry which manufacture marketables, Militia Deputy Commander-in-Chief General Jerzy Cwiek told PAP.

He added that last year people's militia prevented over 4,500 economic offenses which could have caused losses estimated to total nearly 300 million zlotys. In the nearest future we want to achieve clear progress in disclosing acts of appropriation of social property, the general said.

The main objective of militia's repressive actions will be to deprive economic offenders of every illegal income and secure full coverage for fines and property claims by the state and victims. In 1983, for example, militia provided security for either appropriated or stolen social property totalling some 2.3 billion zlotys, he added.

Disclosing many currency-smuggling scandals, militia bodies secured from suspects 775,000 U.S. dollars, 43.5 kgs of gold, 200 kgs of silver, as well as other goods (jeweller's stones, works of art, etc.) either from or designed for smuggling, totalling some 300 million zlotys, general Cwiek said. We shall expand the extent and effectiveness of our actions aimed to identify those who live beyond the level of their legal incomes, the general stressed.

TV PRODUCER ON FAITH DIVERSITY, CATHOLIC CHURCH

AU121432 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 84 p 4

[Interview given by Mieczyslaw Siemienski, writer and director of the "Religions and Churches in Poland" television documentary series, given to Marek Rudnicki: "Woven Into History" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] During the past few weeks, the second channel of Polish television has been presenting a series of documentary films entitled "Religions and Churches in Poland," which shows the diversity of religious life, as well as the contribution that separate churches and religions make to the way the social, moral, and cultural nature of our country is shaped. The episodes that have already been filmed were produced by Poltel Television Film Production, while their script writers and directors are two writers -- Maciej Leszczynski and Mieczyslaw Siemienski, and it is the latter we will be asking about the work that has been done on the series thus far, the difficulties that have been encountered, its ratings and plans for the future.

[Rudnicki] What is the essence of the series, what was the point it was meant to make, and what is it the people who conceived and who are implementing the idea behind it are trying to bring across?

[Siemienski] The idea behind it is the desire to present the diversity of the religious life of the Polish people to Polish society, a life which is not, after all, limited to the existence of one creed -- that of the Roman Catholic Church, but one that reaches back, just as much in history as it does in the present, to the early Christian Church, to the Great Reformation, and so on. In a nutshell -- we wanted to show that a Pole is not only a Roman Catholic.

I repeat, our goal was to show people the diversity of religious life and we are presenting religions that have been in existence in Poland for a long time, woven as they are, into our history and our present. In my opinion, many of the people who belong to these religions deserve our respect and a comprehensive presentation of their activities in our program.

Polish tradition demands that persuasions other tha.. the Roman Catholic faith are counted as sects. This word has a derogatory meaning and is surrounded by many myths. We felt it was high time to give believers of another faith the chance to talk about their religion because, please note, these films do not have a commentary, besides which, they have inspired the indignation of certain viewers. People were expecting us to tell them how these religions differ from the Roman Catholic faith, which is the faith most widely accepted by society. Thus, I tell them, we cannot describe Mr X by comparing him with Mr Y.

[Rudnicki] Precisely, as we are on the subject, what happened to the episode about the Roman Catholic Church?

[Siemienski] In February this year, the Polish Episcopal Commission refused to cooperate with us on the filming of the episode about this religion. Why? I think the commission's position can be explained by the thoughts that were expressed by the Catholic press about the series. The message they carry is quite clear and is the same throughout: "The Roman Catholic Church is so well known that there is no reason to make a film about it," when, after all, everything that we think is well known today, becomes history tomorrow. A documentary film preserves this "now" in the frame...

[Rudnicki] Without mentioning the value it could bring by disseminating this kind of knowledge to the public now...

[Siemienski] Exactly. The chairman of the Radio Committee recently received a thank you note from the Polish Ecumenical Council, whose authorities stress the "neutrality of the series and the exceptional honesty with which it presents the truth about the profound Polish nature of these religious communities, which are an integral part of the religious affairs of the Polish people."

[Rudnicki] It seems that it will be worthwhile repeating this episode in the future perhaps on the first channel?

[Siemienski] I think that, in view of the great interest that has been shown, it will be very worthwhile. Perhaps when the whole series is completed? However, these are plans that depend on production issues. However, as far as implementation is concerned, this series has provided us with some very important experience, which will allow me to check people's views on how the series on the religions of the world should be prepared, because this is what I wanted to do and I have no intention of abandoning it. Nor will I abandon my efforts to make a film on the Roman Catholic Church, for at least in this respect we are believers -- we believe that we will come to an agreement.

ZIELONA GORA VOIVODA, BISHOP HOLD TALKS

LD130903 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Today Colonel Walerian Mikolajczak, Zielona Gora voivoda, received the ordinary of Gorzow Diocese, Bishop Wilhelm Pluta, with whom he held talks on issues connected with the functioning of the Roman Catholic parishes in Zielona Gora Voivoship.

During the conversation, stress was laid on the significance of the current legal regulations for fully satisfying the needs of believers in the sphere of building sacred and church premises, despite existing difficulties in material supplies. There is, however, a need to more fully take into account conditions which would justify the submission of requests for permission to build new churches, chapels, and other church premises.

The voivoda also acquainted his interlocutor with the present socioeconomic state of the region, and described plans to improve the citizens' lives. It was jointly stated that matters involving an appropriate attitude towards entrusted obligations -- in professional work, learning, and family life -- must constantly be at the center of attention of the entire community, including the Roman Catholic clergy. The approaching elections to the people's councils ought to contribute toward a further consolidation of the community, and to bring forward its best representatives, capable of directing everyone's affairs as sensibly and objectively as possible.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, were also attended by Father [name indistinct]; Dr Wladyslaw Sygnatowicz, vicar general of Gorzow Diocese; and Ryszard Slawinski, director for religions matters at the voivodship office in Zielona Gora.

PRON LECTURES LAY CATHOLICS ON SOCIAL TEACHINGS

LD130513 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 12 April -- An all-Polish meeting of lay Catholics -- active members and supporters of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) -- was held here today under the auspices of PRON.

The participants in the (?meeting) drew a basic conclusion, namely that a slogan "the worse the better" propagated by some individuals and social groups and all signs of the so-called (?internal) emigration remain in a sharp conflict with what the Church has taught for many centuries. According to a Catholic doctrine, it is the duty of a man to improve the world, that is, all of its institutions including those of the state and social life.

Unfortunately, Church's social teachings (?are) almost unknown to the Polish society whose 90 per cent declare themselves to be Catholics, the discussants stated. During the meeting Professor Jerzy Ozdowski, Sejm (Polish parliament) deputy speaker, PRON deputy chairman, delivered a lecture on these teachings.

CONSTANTIN MEETS KIM IL-SONG, CONVEYS GREETING

AU141753 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang AGERPRES 14/4/1984 -- Nicolae Constantin, chairman of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, who heads a delegation on a visit of friendship and swap of experience to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was received by President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song was conveyed on the occasion a message of salute and heartiest congratulations on his birthday from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. Thanking for the message and for the congratulations, President Kim Il-song requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed his friendly salute and best wishes.

Birthday Message

AU161150 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and DPRK president.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song,

I extend to you heartfelt congratulations and warm and friendly greetings on your birthday. The Romanian people highly assess the great successes attained by the friendly Korean people, under the KWP leadership headed by you, in promoting the country's socio-economic development and socialist construction. I take this opportunity to extend to the Korean people heartfelt wishes of ever greater successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the Sixth KWP Congress and in their great efforts to attain the noble national aspiration of the country's peaceful and independent reunification.

Strong relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity have developed between our parties, states, and peoples. I express the conviction that, by acting in the spirit of talks and understandings jointly reached, these relations will further strengthen and expand, something which is in accordance with interests of the Romanian and Korean peoples and the general cause of international peace, cooperation, and socialism.

I wish you dear Comrade Kim Il-song much health, happiness, and new and great success in your highly responsible activity.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER

AU161825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/4/1984 -- On April 16, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Hans van den Broek, minister for foreign affairs of the Netherlands, who paid an official visit to Bucharest. During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of Romanian-Dutch relations of friendship and collaboration and in this respect, the significance of summitry was brought to the fore. The wish was also underscored to work to further expand the relation between the two countries, based on mutual esteem and regard, to step up and diversify commercial exchanges and cooperation in productivity, as well as to expand cooperation in other domains of mutual interest.

Aspects of the current international life were also approached, special attention being paid to European questions. In this respect, Romania's president emphasized that the major question of our days was the safeguarding of peace, the cessation of the arms race, and the achievement of a passage to disarmament measures, primarily to nuclear disarmament Romania's president highlighted the significance of stepping up efforts to put an end to the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in some West European countries and prevent the USSR from applying the nuclear countermeasure announced, ensure the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations so that an appropriate accord be reached, conducive to the removal of those arms, of all nuclear arms from the continent. In connection with the course of the world economic situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the need for resolute measures to be taken towards eradicating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order. It was emphasized that the support granted to developing countries in solving the serious problems they encounter met the interests of all peoples, and ensured international economic and political stability. During the interview, the active international cooperation was assessed between Romania and the Netherlands and it was stressed that the further consolidation of that collaboration, at the United Nations organization, as well as in other international fora, served the policy of peace, security, and understanding in Europe and the world over. Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, attended the interview.

JOINT STATEMENT ON DASCALESCU VISIT TO IRAQ

AU160912 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Apr 84 p 5

["Text" of joint Iraqi-Romanian press statement issued on 11 April at the end of a visit to Iraq by the Romanian delegation led by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu]

[Text] Joint press statement:

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to the Republic of Iraq from 8-11 April 1984, at the invitation of the Iraqi Government. During the visit, the Romanian prime minister was received by Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Regional Command and president of the Republic of Iraq. On this occasion, friendship messages were exchanged between Comrade Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Ba'th party's Regional Command and president of the Republic of Iraq, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Romanian Prime Minister Comrade Constanin Dascalescu held official talks with Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere based on mutual appreciation and respect. Both sides emphasized that their two governments are pleased with the increasing cordial relations between Iraq and Romania. They praised the large role being played by the agreements and decisions reached jointly by Comrades Saddam Husayn and Nicolae Ceausescu in developing and deepening the cooperation between the two countries and two peoples. The two sides analyzed the present level of the existing bilateral trade exchange and current proejcts. They agreed on the steps that should be adopted in order to expediate their implementation. They also discussed the possibilities of intensifying bilateral economic cooperation in the future while continuing to solidly establish the two contries' relations in this field on a solid foundation based on equal rights, respect of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and reciprocal benefits.

In this regard, the two sides agreed to promote economic cooperation between Iraq and Romania and to draw up programs and conclude long-term agreements which would guarantee the continuity and dynamism of these relations, particularly in the field of petrochemical industries; railway and road transportion; production and transfer of electric power; construction materials; oil prospecting, utilization, and industrialization; and agriculture.

In order to materialize the available chances of cooperation in these fields, the two countries' economic institutions have been instructed to continue their talks and conclude new contracts as soon as possible. The main results of the economic talks were included in a document dealing with the promotion of trade exchange and the development of economic cooperation between Iraq and Romania. The document was signed at the end of the visit by the comrade first deputy prime minister of Iraq and the comrade prime minister of Romania.

During the visit, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on some international issues of common interest. They expressed the two governments' deep concern over the current situation which is characterized by tension and confrontation and which jeopardizes peace and stability in the whole world. In this regard, the two sides emphasized the need for intensified efforts aimed at achieving steps along the road to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament; removing the medium-range missiles from Europe; overcoming the world economic crisis; narrowing the gap between the rich and poor countries; and establishing a new world economic order.

Out of the need for a peaceful settlement of the international disputes, the two sides reaffirmed their stand in support of a just and fair world peace in the Middle East based on Israel's complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

The two sides emphasized the growing role of the small, nonaligned, and developing countries in settling the major world issues.

The Iraqi side briefed the Romanian side on the developments in the war with Iran, and Iraq's efforts to stop the fighting and solve the conflict through negotiations. The Romanian side expressed concern over the continuation of the war and stressed the urgent need to end the military operations between the two countries in order to begin a peaceful settlement of problems between them on the basis of complete respect of the two sides' interests.

The Iraqi and Romanian sides reaffirmed their support for the international efforts being exerted to reach a peaceful settlement of this conflict.

The two sides expressed their pleasure at the fruitful results of their talks and expressed confidence that the Romanian prime minister's visit to Iraq will seriously and considerably contribute to further consolidation of the two countries' relations of friendship and cooperation, in harmony with the guidelines laid down on the summit level.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conveyed to Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan and the Iraqi Government his profound thanks as well as those of his delegation for the warm reception accorded to them during their stay in Baghdad. He invited the Iraqi first deputy prime minister to visit Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Its date will be fixed later.

LUNCH, DINNER TOASTS DURING CEAUSESCU'S VISIT

Ceausescu: New Economic Order

AU160934 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 12 April luncheon in Karadjordjevo given in his honor by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Mika Spiljak, esteemed comrades: I would like to express thanks for the invitation to once again visit Yugoslavia and for the hospitable welcome given to us.

Indeed, shortly after our meeting in Romania, once again we have the opportunity to meet and to continue our exchange of views on developing relations between Romania and Yugoslavia and on current international issues.

I would like to extend friendly greetings and best wishes to you and the state leadership of Yugoslavia on behalf of our state leadership and on my own behalf.

Summit and other meetings have become a tradition. These meetings have set the basis for broad cooperation which is fully in keeping with the interests of both countries and peoples. Therefore, I am also cinvinced that the current meeting and talks will contribute to further developing multifaceted cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia.

As was discussed in Romania, I believe that there are still great possibilities to expand production sharing, to develop economic exchanges and scientific-technological cooperation.

Our peoples are firmly engaged on the road of socialist construction, they are neighbors and, as I have already stated, we can see to it that the relations between our peoples will always be a paragon of cooperation between two peoples building socialism.

As for the international situation, one can state that it has worsened recently. The arms race and especially the nuclear arms race has gained in scope. The policy of force and threat of force, and of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries is intensifying. The nuclear arms race has entered a new and very dangerous stage especially because of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain Western European countries and the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. Scientists, including Soviet and American scientists, have stated that the use of only a small part of the current nuclear arsenal of nuclear bombs would lead to the disappearance of the very condition of life on our planet. Therefore, there cannot be any justification for this intensified nuclear arms race. There cannot be any justification for any armament in general. Nuclear weapons have particular characteristics, and in case of use, those characteristics lead to the disappearance of life and of the very condition of life on our planet.

Therefore, the basic problem is to stop the nuclear arms race, to determine a halt to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, to the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, and to bring about the resumption of the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the achievement of an agreement on the complete elimination of those missiles, and of any kind of nuclear weapon from Europe.

We believe that it is necessary for all European countries to intensify their efforts aimed at halting the current trend of the international policy in order to save Europe and the whole of mankind from destruction, and to ensure man's basic right to existence, freedom, and life.

There are many complicated problems in the international arena. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation among all countries favoring a policy of peace and independence. We attach great importance in this respect to the socialist countries, to the small and medium-sized countries, and to the nonaligned and developing countries.

We also attach great importance to the large peace movements in Europe, including those in the United States. We believe that all those forces, in acting with great determination and in closer cooperation, will be able to bring about a change in the international arena in the direction of a policy of peace and respect for people's independence.

It is necessary for us to do all we can so that all disputes between countries are solved by negotiations alone.

We attach great importance to developing cooperation in the Balkans and turning this area in which we live into a nuclear-free zone, without any foreign military bases.

I believe that we have to pay greater attention to the problem of underdevelopment and achieve a new international economic order. In this field, we have recently been witnessing once again an increase in interest rates; this will create a very serious situation for the developing countries. It is obvious that only a radical solution, one that will place economic and financial relations on a new basis, including the credit and interest policy, will be able to stop the further worsening of the situation in the developing countries.

In our view, the developing countries should not act in an isolated manner; they should not play the game of the rich countries and of large international companies and financiers, which are interested in keeping them divided in order to impose their conditions on each of them separately. The developing countries must act in unity to make the rich countries, including international companies and banks, adopt a new and realistic attitude toward those countries.

Given their particular situation, the situation of the developing countries represents a time bomb with very serious social consequences. Certainly this will not lead to the destruction of the life itself, but the explosion of this bomb could eliminate the relations based on oppression, exploitation, and inequality, and it can lead to a better and more just world. I want to mention all this because the situation in the economic field continues to worsen.

I would like to mention with great satisfaction the positive cooperation between our countries regarding a number of international problems, within international bodies, and the positive cooperation in Stockholm, and I want to express the conviction that we will strengthen that cooperation in order to contribute to resolving the great international problems.

With this conviction, I would like to raise this glass to a better cooperation between our peoples in all areas and to wish the friendly Yugoslav peoples prosperity and success in implementing their development programs.

To your health, Comrade President Spiljak!

To the health of all of you, dear comrades! (loud applause)

Spiljak: Common Targets

AU161156 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Report on toast by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, at luncheon for Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at Karadjordjevo on 12 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear friends: On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, I want to welcome you to our country. Apart from this welcoming wish, I also want to express particular gratitude for the possibility we have after a relatively short time span to respond to the hospitality recently shown to us in Bucharest. Yugoslav-Romanian summit meetings have been a long-standing and constant tradition. This has become normal practice and part and parcel of our relations of neighborliness.

My impressions of the talks I conducted in Bucharest being still vivid, I have to add that the frank and constructive atmosphere of our friendly cooperation which is always developing on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and regard, even when our views differ -- in a word, in a spirit of good-neighborliness, is a very valuable element.

The continuity of meetings and cooperation has always enriched the experience gained through joint activity, and has opened up new prospects for further developing our cooperation. Certainly the present needs and potential of both sides require new efforts. I am convinced that the current meeting will give a new impetus to our cooperation. In a word, I believe that the results achieved thus far will encourage us to continue to develop cooperation to serve the vital interests of our people and our neighboring socialist countries.

Referring to current international issues, the speaker said: Essentially, the situation in the world has not changed since our last meeting. However, given the tense international situation, this is no consolation, but reason for even greater concern.

Clashes of interests, the continuation of global confrontations and the arms race, especially in Europe, problems that are becoming more and more complicated should not discourage us. On the contrary, we have to constantly make efforts to surmount this dangerous situation.

In the past we have had a great number of contacts and meetings with statesmen from various countries. As usual on such occasions, we have given priority to the principle of a democratic dialogue and to the need to reach agreements in order to solve each of the great international problems.

A general orientation of our nonaligned policy are the efforts aimed at respect for the peoples' right to independently decide their road of development without any outside interference and at resuming detente in all parts of the world and in international relations. Our position in the current world situation favors tangible measures for disarmament, for lessening tension, and eliminating the danger of war. In this respect, the group of neutral and nonaligned countries in Europe has already forwarded a proposal to the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. We respectfully value the cooperation we achieve with friendly Romania in Stockholm. At the same time, we pay great attention to developing multifaceted cooperation in the Balkans.

In stressing all this, I have in mind the many common targets of our peoples which have ensured the quality of Yugoslav-Romanian relations and the continuity of our cooperation in achieving peace, security, and progress in the world.

We are interested in developing this cooperation in a stable and multifaceted manner, because we see in it not only the lasting mutual interests of the people of Yugoslavia and the people of Romania, but also a contribution to actions aimed at the victory in the world of relations based on the principles of the UN Charter and at starting to solve the problems affecting the destiny of all countries.

I believe that this meeting, too, will give a separate impetus by both sides to further developing relations and cooperation between our neighboring and socialist countries.

I want to raise my glass to your good health, Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu; to the good health of Comrade Elena Ceausescu and to that of all the Romanian guests;

To the increasing prosperity of the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

To our friendship and cooperation! (loud applause)

Ceausescu: Must Halt Arms Race

AU161140 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Apr 84 p 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a dinner given in his honor by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on 12 April in Karadjordjevo]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Markovic, esteemed Comrade Spiljak, esteemed comrades, I would like to extend to you and the LCY leadership warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and myself personally.

We are glad to have had the opportunity to meet with you, Comrade President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during this visit to Yugoslavia and to exchange views on the activity carried out by our parties and peoples in the socialist construction.

Indeed, relations of broad cooperation have developed between our parties. This contributes to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our peoples and states, particularly bilateral economic cooperation and an active cooperation at the international level. This is due to the fact that our parties are fulfilling their role as a leading political force. They play a decisive role in building socialism in our countries.

I would like to stress the fact that the frequent meetings between our party and state leaderships during the last 20 years have played an important role in raising the level of ties between our parties and peoples. Therefore, I am convinced that the current meeting, tomorrow's talks on our parties' activity, and today's talks on Romanian-Yugoslav relations will also contribute to further developing cooperation between our parties and peoples.

It is true that, particularly in the field of economic cooperation, we failed to attain the envisaged targets; however, the target we set many years ago, namely to increase our economic cooperation and production sharing to higher levels, must remain a central goal and everything should be done to attain it.

We believe that our parties and party leaderships must fulfill their highly responsible tasks to their peoples and must energetically work to develop these relations and cooperation. Strengthening cooperation between our parties means that we act to further develop the Romanian-Yugoslav friendship.

We proceed from the fact that Communists have always known how to resolve the most complicated problems, and I am convinced that they will be able to commendably resolve the problems concerning our countries' development as well as problems pertaining to cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia and between our peoples.

Indeed, the international sphere is confronted with very serious problems. International tension is primarily caused by the policy of force, spheres of influence, and maintenance and redivision of these spheres. At the same time, this has led to an unprecedented intensification of the arms race and to a considerable worsening of the world economic situation, particularly of the developing countries.

Under these circumstances, the key issue of our age is to do everything to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and work for disarmament. The revolutionary socialist and communist movement as well as progressive forces everywhere have always spoken out against war and for peace. All the more so today do our parties have the responsibility -- to their own peoples and also to the fate of all mankind -- of doing everything to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

We believe that we must strengthen active solidarity and cooperation with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces. We attach great significance to strengthening solidarity and cooperation between socialist countries, and communist and workers parties, as well as the cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements, other democratic parties and forces, and all those who speak out against war and for peace. We believe that we must intensify the activity of strengthening this cooperation and solidarity betwen our progressive forces in the world, on the basis of principles of full equality of rights, respect for the peoples' independence, and observance of the right of peoples to free development, without any outside interference.

Let us further strengthen cooperation with the peace movements in Europe and other continents!

We are convinced that, in the current serious international circumstances, the forces advocating a new policy of independence, peace, and cooperation can halt the dangerous course of events.

I would like to stress on this occasion, too, the active and close cooperation between our parties, governments, and peoples at the international level and to express the desire to further strengthen this cooperation and solidarity in the future, as well. I would like to again stress that the meeting and talks to be held tomorrow will contribute to strengthening cooperation between our parties, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of world peace and cooperation.

I would like to toast the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples;
I wish the LCY success in its activities;
I wish the friendly Yugoslav peoples success in socialist construction;
I propose a toast for peace and international cooperation;
To your health Comrade Markovic and Comrade Spiljak;
To the health of all of you! [lively applause]

Markovic: Joint Actions

AU161202 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Apr 84 p 3

[Toast by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at 12 April dinner in Karadjordjevo in honor of RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, allow me to greet you, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the other comrades accompanying you on this visit, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At the same time, I wish you a pleasant stay in our country and success in our joint talks.

These meetings and talks have become an established practice and a tradition. They reflect the high level of our relations, and each time they make a significant contribution to expanding ties between our parties and countries.

I am convinced, Comrade Ceausescu, that this new visit will make an important contribution to developing our relations, something which is also confirmed by the fruitful talks you conducted with Comrade Spiljak. I express the conviction that our own talks tomorrow will also make a contribution to further developing our party state relations. Our relations are characterized by their permanent development and stability and are based on mutual respect and observance of conditions prevailing in each country.

I would like to stress here that we, the LCY, and all our peoples are deeply interested in developing our ties with you, with the conviction that these relations are in accordance with the interests of our peoples and parties and are also very important for world peace and cooperation. The LCY and we will do everything to further deepen these relations at the political, economic, cultural, and other levels, in order to continuously expand our comprehensive cooperation.

It is obvious that certain difficulties may emerge in our relations -- also as a consequence of the current international situation -- as in the economic field, for example, where we failed to attain all the set targets. Through joint efforts, however, we will be able to overcome these difficulties.

Tomorrow we will present to you our views on overcoming certain difficulties facing us. At the same time, we will present to you the resolute actions we are taking to further implement, in spite of the difficulties, the policy of socialist construction and to attain all set targets. We are convinced that we will be able to accomplish everything.

Permit me just to add that we are concerned with the complex international situation, the confrontations at the world level, the trend of confrontation between the blocs, and the attempts at dividing the world into spheres of influence, something which poses a threat to the development of the international situation in the direction desired by all peoples. This ever worsening international situation, which increasingly isolates the nondeveloped countries from the developed ones and deepens the gaps between them, represents a serious concern for all progressive forces. Proceeding from this assessment, Yugoslavia and the LCY, as a vanguard of the workers class, are carrying out a broad international activity, within the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, and developing bilateral and comprehensive relations with other nations, to make a contribution to resolving these problems on the basis of equality among all peoples.

We know that our viewpoints on many of today's problems coincide and are identical. We jointly act to overcome many difficulties facing us. We are doing this in spite of the different status we have -- Yugoslavia as a member of the Nonaligned Movement and Romania as a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Regardless of this complex international situation, we express the conviction that the progressive and democratic forces can attain a turning point in the current trend of events and can ensure a positive course of international life.

Allow me Comrade Ceausescu to propose a toast to you and Comrade Elena Ceausescu;

I toast the development of relations between our countries and parties;

I toast the continuous progress of the Socialist Republic of Romania, our friend;

To your health and the health of all of you! (lively applause)

USSR'S ANTONOV AT CEMA MACHINE-BUILDING MEETING

Holds Talks With Srebric

LD162118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Exective Council, has received A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and members of the Soviet delegation who are in Belgrade in connection with the 10th session of the CEMA and the SFRY Intergovernmental Commission for Machine-Building. During the talks a positive evaluation was made of the results attained during our cooperation to date, and the desire was expressed that it should be expanded. It was also stressed that within the ambit of cooperation in machine-building, opportunities exist for specialization and for Yugoslav organizations of associated labor being more involved. The meeting was attended by N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Belgrade.

Antonov Visits Factories

LD171001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade -- A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, accompanied by members of the Soviet delegation attending the 10th session of the CEMA Commission for Nuclear Machine Building being held in Belgrade, was the guest of the Socialist Republic of Serbia today. With his host Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serb Executive Council, he went to see the Minel-Elit and Minel-Kotlograndja Work Organizations and the Ivo Lola Ribar Factory in Zeleznik. The USSR guests were briefed on production programs and machine-building possibilities of these work organizations and had talks on cooperation between Soviet and Yugoslav economic organizations in this and other areas.

Branislav Ikonic gave a luncheon for Soviet Vice Premier Aleksey Antonov and members of the Soviet delegation. In the afternoon the guests from the Soviet Union visited the Prva Iskra Work Organization in Baric.

Bulgaria's Bozhinov Attends

LD162123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, has received Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in Belgrade in his capacity as head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Bulgaria at the 10th session of the CEMA-SFRY Machine-Building Commission. During the 1-hour conversation, they discussed economic cooperation between the two neighboring countries and the possibilities for its further promotion. The meeting was attended by Stefan Staykov, Bulgarian ambassador in Belgrade.

MARKOVIC RECEIVES PRC YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION

LD161835 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League headed by Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League and member of the CPC Central Committee. The Chinese delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federation of Socialist Youth.

Wang Zhaoguo conveyed greetings from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and from the CPC Central Committee Politburo to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Dragoslav Markovic thanked him for the greetings and returned them.

During a friendly and cordial conversation Dragoslav Markovic informed the visitors from China of the LCY's current tasks and activities on the internal scene and especially in field of the further development of socialist self-management and the realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. Dragoslav Markovic also stressed that relations between the LCY and the CPC are successfully developing on the basis of the jointly defined principles in the interest of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and of peace, international cooperation and socialism. Wang Zhaoguo spoke about the successful development of relations between the Chinese Communist Youth League and the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. The meeting was also attended by Goran Radman, president of the Presidium of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia; Xie Li, PRC ambassador to the SFRY; and other personalities.

DRAGAN, DELEGATION ATTEND CONFERENCE IN IRAQ

For Baghdad coverage of the visit to the Republic of Iraq by Zvone Dragan, SFRY Federal Executive Council vice president, and accompanying delegation, to attend the ninth session of the Iraqi-SFRY Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, including reports on Dragan's meetings with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, see the Iraq section of the 17 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

SAWP GROUP LEAVES FOR HUNGARY COOPERATION TALKS

LD161013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0846 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- A SAWPY delegation led by Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY, left for Hungary today. The delegation will pay an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary.

During its stay of several days in this neighboring and friendly country, the delegation will exchange views with representatives of the Patriotic People's Front on questions of bilateral cooperation between the SAWPY and the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary and Yugoslav-Hungarian relations and cooperation. Information will also be exchanged on topical issues relating to the socioeconomic development of the two countries, the tasks facing these two organizations, and their activities in the domestic and international spheres.

PLANINC ADDRESS ON LIFTING PRICE FREEZE

LD161752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- Lifting the price freeze will be the most difficult and delicate of operations in the first state of the stabilization program. Therefore, we must find the appropriate way to gradually extricate ourselves from this situation, but without hesitation and with as little shock as possible. It is, of course, an illusion that we can rid ourselves of inflation in a short time, but as an organized society we must limit further price fluctuations within a realistic scope. I think that there is high degree of resoluteness in our society in this regard.

This was stated among other things by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, during talks with businessmen on measures to be taken and problems we may face on the eve of lifting the price freeze.

The meeting, which was organized by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, was attended by over 100 businessmen from all parts of Yugoslavia. During the talks, which lasted several hours, the businessmen openly commented on measures which will accompany unfreezing of prices. They also criticized the fact that the measures were drawn up too late, that they are not realistic enough, and that there has been too much red tape.

ECONOMISTS POLLED ON STABILIZATION PROGRAM

LD161334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 16 (TANJUG) -- A moderate optimism is prevailing in estimates made by Yugoslav economists of prospects for the domestic economy by this century's end.

In summing up replies by seventeen economists polled by Nasi Razgledi, a review of Ljubljana, northeast Yugoslavia, the Belgrade BORBA draws attention to the fact that almost all polled see an efffecting of Yugoslavia's stabilization programme as a precondition for overcoming its economic difficulties. If tasks set in this programme were not consistently carried out, the economists paint Yugoslavia's future in very dark colours.

Deputy Federal Premier Zvone Dragan, Academician Ksente Bogoev and Professor Branko Horvath are among a majority of them who agree that the Yugoslav economy's hardest difficulties can be overcome in three to five years provided that economic laws be respected. In the evaluation of Zvone Dragan, Yugoslavia could achieve by 1990 more lasting results in a large inclusion in international trade and division of labour, if it strengthened its own technology and energy basis and reshaped its now unadequate economic structure.

Dr Branko Horvath considers that Yugoslavia can solve the problem of unemployment until the year 2,000 on condition that it respects economic laws and that it can come considerably closer to developed countries in Europe until that time.

Many economists warn, however, of the danger of an exaggerated optimism. Any exaggerated revival of production on unstable grounds could prove a great danger in a possible crisis in the future, he says. Some economists point out that an improvement in Yugoslavia's economic circumstances is possible only on a long-term basis and that the pace of recovery can be evaluated in real terms only in a few years' time.

Yugoslavia's federal secretary for finance, Vlado Klemencic, too predicted an improvement by degrees and not a turn overnight. In his opinion, the state of affairs in Yugoslavia's economy can essentially better [as received] until the end of the 80's.

In addition to voicing their optimism and cautioning that the recovery of Yugoslavia's economy is due to be a slow and long-lasting process, some economists (namely, Neven Mates and Stefan Korosec) think that there has not yet elements enough for a worthy prediction. Some radical views are also to be found. For instance, Dr Marjan Senjur predicts that, until this century's end, Yugoslavia would remain at the tail end of development in Europe, should it fail to make a sweeping turn in its socio-economic development and in changing its treating of business-making.

All the polled agree as with a fact that Yugoslavia's potentials, qualified workforce and economic and technological knowhow make possible for its economy to be set firmly on its feet if efforts are made in a responsible way and in time.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD161217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- A session of the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. The session was chaired by Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

According to the released statement, the Council discussed proposals of the conclusions on the readiness of sociopolitical communities in the implementation of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, some questions regarding cadre policy, and the policy of providing cadres for the Armed Forces. The activity of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia within the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection was also discussed. The council also discussed other questions relating to national defense.

MARKOVIC SPEECH AT BELGRADE LC MEETING

LD162202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Apr (TANJUG) -- No forum can be put in charge of the unity of the LCY. Unity cannot be imposed or established by order. Unity is always the result of ideological struggle in social practice; life imposes numerous problems, new questions and dilemmas, and one cannot say that unity is something in the League of Communists which has been given to us forever. The question of unity is the question of daily struggle for unity at all levels. At the same time, Communists cannot be reconciled for one single moment to any manifestations of disunity in the League of Communists, especially in the process of the carrying out of decisions and adhering to the political line [words indistinct].

This was stated at a session of the Belgrade LC town committee today by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The manner of work and activity of all the Communists and organizations of the League of Communists, Markovic said, must be adapted to the principle of democratic centralism.

Today we often lack the broad democratic participation of the rank and file in the adoption of decisions and policy determination. The passive attitude of organizations and Communists in certain environments is impermissible in this connection. Moreover, we do not have the disciplined attitude to carrying out of tasks which must distinguish the League of Communists and its members in every environment and in every job.

In the League of Communists, Markovic stressed, we must keep checking the way tasks are carried out. At every level and everywhere we must say who is carrying out tasks and who is not. It would be honest and necessary to open wider the door of the League of Communists to enable those who are tired, who are wavering, who have lost bearings or who are dissatisfied to leave the League of Communists without suffering political consequences. People join the League of Communists voluntarily, and the League of Communists should not be a burden to anybody. With those who are against the League of Cummunists' line and yet remain in it, we must clear things up ideolopolitically and then eliminate them.

New members, ready to fight our present battles, should be supported and mobilized. It is important to struggle for the quality and not quantity of our members. It is better to have fewer members of the League of Communists but of a higher quality. New people will come to carry out new tasks, people who are ready to struggle conscientiously, persistently, and self-denyingly for the convictions and the line of the League of Communists. This has, in fact, always been so in our history, especially its decisive stages, and that is the differentiation in the League of Communists we are talking about today.

The LC, said Markovic, must fight for a comprehensive understanding of the economic stabilization and for the awareness that stabilization must be everyone's business and not a mere statist and economic operation from the so-called leading center. For a long time now, presumably with the good intention of obtaining a critical understanding of the situation, an exclusively critical attitude toward the situation in our society was encouraged, but in this context people should not be allowed to deny the results of our social development or to carry out a covert or overt disqualification of our entire socialist system, which has been happening recently. Solutions are proffered which signify statization or a broad revision of our system from dogmatic, centralistic, or bourgeois-liberalistic positions, which is unacceptable.

The Communists must be clear on one point. There is no social or political scope, Markovic warned, for hesitation concerning the course of economic stabilization. Deviations from this course cannot be explained or justified by reference to the gravity of the situation or the complex nature of the consequences. On the contrary, the LC must fight for consistency in every phase of the struggle for stabilization and for the introduction into every move, measure or decision of ideolpolitical clarity and orientation. Under these difficult conditions, this course will require the greatest possible efforts of a wide circle of our working people and citizens. We are confronting and we will continue to confront a number of economic, social, and political problems, which always provide a suitable ground for manifestations of opportunism, hesitation, and pressure to delay the steps that must be made, and to make the adopted measures ineffective. This is why the ideological and practical-political consistency of the Communists, and their resolve and an uncompromising attitude in the solution of the tasks are all the more necessary.

However, Markovic recalled, this is not the first time that our development is experiencing difficulties. Under the pressure of current difficulties the path that has been traversed often appears to have been more harmonious. The difficulties are not insurmountable, and it must be borne in mind that today we are encountering development difficulties at a level which is that of a developed society with inherent invaluable production, and technological and cadre conditions, and that we have a clear line to follow and the strength to secure political unity along that course.

We would have reason for deep concern if we did not believe that we are in a position to organize ourselves as dictated by the situation in our society at the moment and by the tasks we have set ourselves. After dwelling on the forthcoming steps and tasks, especially in the field of consumption, which must be brought into line with newly created resources, Markovic said that in a crisis situation the position of large town communities, such as Belgrade, deserve particular attention. That is to say, it is necessary to be able to see in principle and in practice the problems that are experienced by big towns and industrial, workers' and higher school concentrations under conditions of exacerbated economic and social contradictions. Shortages of electricity or water in Belgrade, transport stoppages or unsolved housing and other problems are not the same in Belgrade as in smaller places where special, town planning and other factors are incomparably more favorable. In this connection, Markovic stressed the need to show understanding for a large number of workers in the field of material production and social activities who live exclusively on their personal incomes, as is the case in major centers. Their material and social circumstances are becoming more and more difficult. In this respect it is necessary to immediately adopt a series of combined measures of economic and social policy, from the level of the work organization to the town level, which would distribute the burden of difficulties more evenly.

Pointing out the concentration of scientific, cultural, artistic and information institutions and cadres in the capital as a great advantage, which also implies equally great responsibility of that environment for the results and the manner of use of these potentials, Markovic warned that persistent and planned ideological work and activity are not always and everywhere in evidence as much as required. This is why there is wavering and opportunism on the ideological front and why ideas running counter to self-management and socialism have spread. All this points to the constant need to identify the appearance of antisocialist and nationalist platforms in an organized and thorough manner, identify the spheres in which the balance of power has been unfavorable for a longer period of time, and eliminate the causes of that situation.

It goes without saying that stressing these tasks does not mean that one should tolerate the kind of ideas and behavior according to which the problems of alienation and the problematic and disputed issues should be investigated or looked for largely or exclusively in the sphere of scientific and cultural-artistic creative work without making a planned effort to eliminate the deeper social roots of such phenomena. In connection with the frequent references to certain phenomena and articles in the press, Markovic noted that no sufficiently organized and planned steps are being taken at the same time to bring about a fundamental change in the state of affairs in which incidents were the only item on the agenda. Partial measures and criticism of the press does not represent a real contribution to the efforts to change this state of affairs. It is necessary to carry out deeper changes in the relations between newspapers and their founders, in the work and activity of the programming and publishing councils, and the manner of their formation, and in the powers and responsibilities of chief and executive editors.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN MINISTER, SERBIAN PREMIER TALK -- Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG) -- The promotion of bilateral economic cooperation, particularly in energy, was in the focus of the talks between Republic of Serbia Premier Branislav Ikonic and Romanian Foreign [trade] Minister Vasile Pungan in Belgrade today (Wednesday). Ikonic and Pungan devoted particular attention to the further utilization of the joint hydroelectric Power Plant Iron Gate-1 and the completion of the Iron Gate-2 Power Plant on the Danube. Other questions of industrial cooperation were also discussed, as were also the promotion of small-border traffic and the development of coopration in culture and education. It was mutually assessed that successful cooperation would contribute to the further development of stable and friendly ties between Yugoslavia and Romania. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 11 Apr 84 LD]